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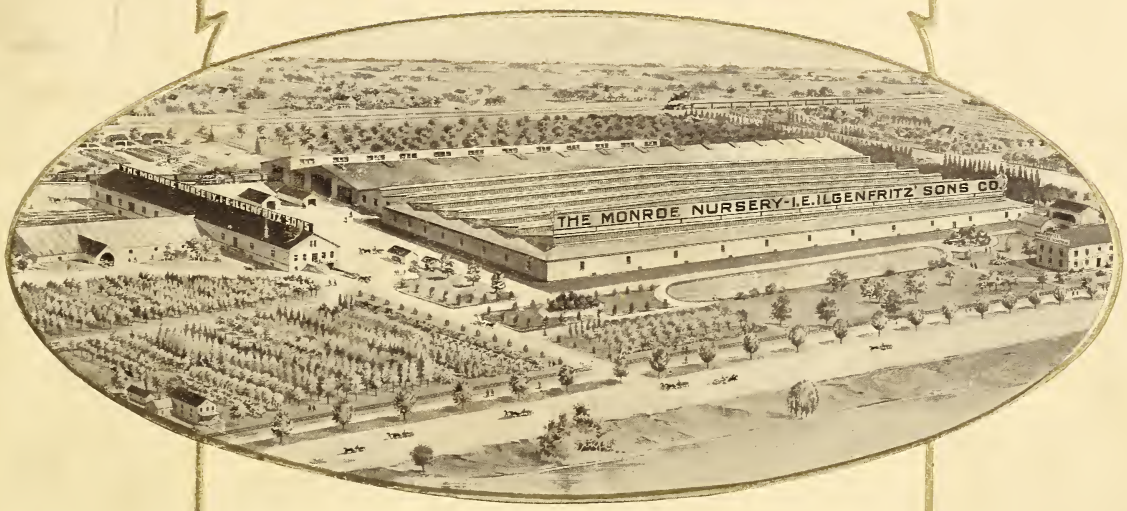
I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.



THE MONROE NURSERY

MONROE MICHIGAN

ONE VIEW OF OFFICE GROUNDS

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING
IN TREES PLANTS VINES ROSES ETC
I.E. ILGENFRITZ'SONS CO.
THE MONROE NURSERY
MONROE, MICH.
ESTABLISHED 1847
CONFIDENCE
is the great cementing factor between the public and the Oldest Largest and Most Complete Nursery in Michigan.
Catalog Free Agents Wanted.
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A Brief History of the Monroe Nursery

In 1847, I. E. ILGENFRITZ, a young nurseryman, left his home in Pennsylvania and with a small stock of embryo trees wended his way, by the then rude mode of traveling, into the West. He was in search of a suitable place at which he might stop, plant his trees, and grow up with the country.

Upon reaching Monroe, which was at that time the terminus of the Lake Erie line of steamers, he found a place of much promise, where the land was of great variety and adapted to the favorable propagation of the different kinds of trees and plants. It consisted largely of a rich alluvium underlaid with clay, covering the limestone formation but a few feet below the surface—a land of flowers, and where upon the banks of the River Raisin, the wild grape flourished. He saw at once that if sound, healthy trees could be grown anywhere, they could be produced upon such soil, and where the air is tempered with the lake winds, and at this place he decided to cast his lot. Procuring a small patch of ground, he planted his young trees and carefully cultivated them, producing most satisfactory results in healthy, vigorous stock. The demand for such trees, well grown, carefully trimmed and cared for, soon overtaxed the small piece of ground, and more land was secured and planted to trees. And so it has been from the beginning to the present, a steady development, until today the Monroe Nursery comprises over 1,500 acres of the most fertile soil of the state, and enjoys an enviable reputation for fair and honorable dealing.

I. E. Ilgenfritz, Founder of the Monroe Nurseries.

In 1895 occurred the death of the founder of the Nursery and since that time the business has been conducted solely by his sons, who had been associated with him in business previous to his death, and so were in touch with the thorough methods he inculcated, which have made the Monroe Nursery one of the leading Nurseries of the country.

In 1902 the business was incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, with a paid up capital of $100,000.00, all stock being held by the sons of the late I. E. Ilgenfritz.

In the future, as in the past, it shall be our aim to retain for this establishment the good character it has always enjoyed.

Shipping Facilities and Storage Equipment

Our offices and packing grounds are so situated that our shipping facilities are unexcelled, being located adjoining the L. S. & M. S. depot, with which we are connected by our own sidetracks, two blocks west of the M. C. and D. T. Shore Line depots, one mile east of the P. M. depot, and one-half mile east of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Short Line Electric Railway. On these grounds are located our immense storage cellars, which are the largest and finest in the United States. We are the originators of the Storage Cellar System, and today our storage equipment is one of the best in the world.

Selection of Varieties

Great care is exercised in raising the many different varieties of trees and plants, and it has always been our rule to advise our customers to plant only varieties of merit, and it is our aim in this catalog to place only such varieties before you.

Dr. John A. Warder, in his excellent work on Apples, says "Every orchard planter who examines the extended varieties of fruit presented to him in books and by nurserymen, must feel greatly embarrassed when he comes to select the varieties for his own orchard. Almost every one of the long list is recommended for some good quality, and the number of best which he is apt to conclude is indispensable to him, is wonderfully large. Some persons are bewildered by the array presented in the catalog, and fall back upon their own slender stock of information, selecting only one well known variety, but most persons commit a far greater fault by attempting to grasp all the varieties that are offered and recommended."

Our descriptive list herein given embraces many of the best and most popular varieties known, and although a complete list of those given might run into too great a variety for profit, yet a well selected assortment taken from the varieties given should be a most profitable one for any planter.

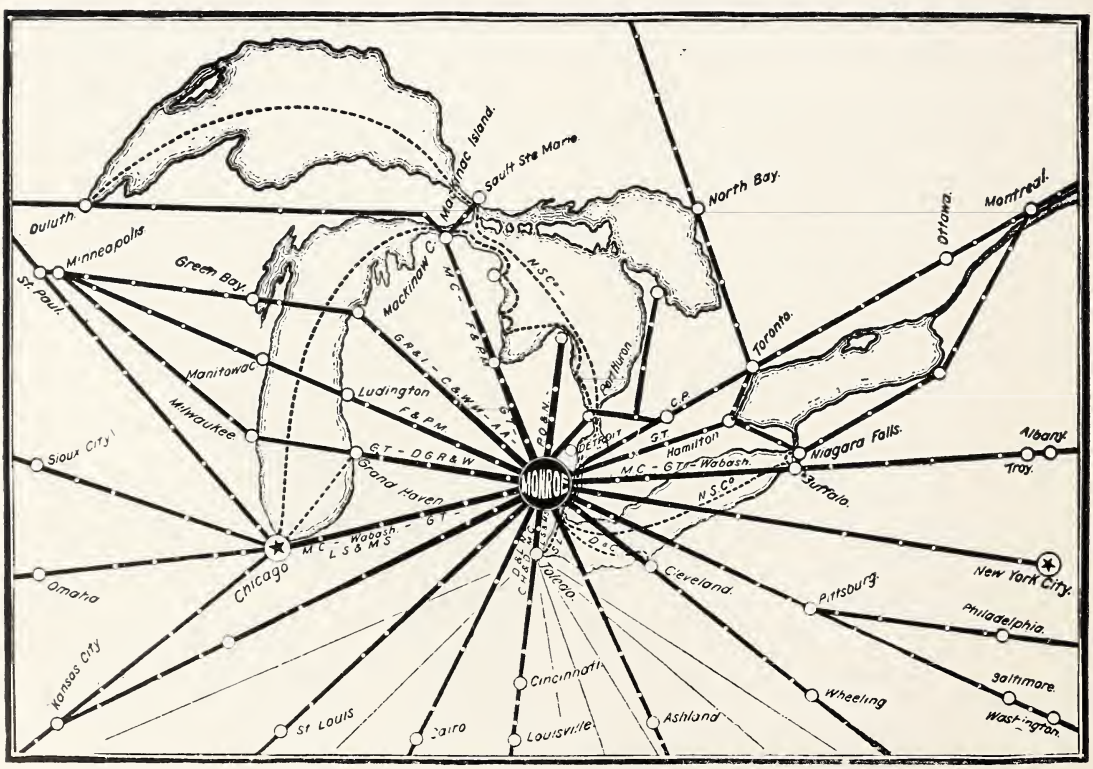
Guarantee

While we take the greatest pains to have all our Nursery stock true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, upon proper proof, to replace all stock that may prove to be untrue, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not be liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said stock direct from the planter.

All orders, either given to our agents or sent directly to us by mail, shall receive our prompt and careful attention.

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.

Monroe, Michigan.



Directions for Transplanting, Etc.

As the life and well-being of a tree depend very much upon the care and treatment it receives after it leaves the hands of the nurserymen, and as a large proportion of the trees that are lost fail for want of proper treatment, we desire to offer a few hints upon the subject of transplanting, etc.

Preparing the Soil

The first important requisite to the successful raising of an orchard is the proper preparation of the soil. This should be made **dry and rich.** Underdrained, if necessary, as trees will not thrive in soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should be well plowed and, if possible, the sub-soil plow should be employed. It should be well manured—as well as for a crop of wheat or corn.

Preparing the Trees for Planting

Prune carefully the bruised or broken parts of the roots with a sharp knife, sloping them off in such a way that the face of the cut will be down when the tree is in an upright position. This pruning of the roots should be followed by a pruning of the top, so as to keep the balance that formerly existed between the roots and the branches.

Prune the top by cutting back the branches of the previous season's growth about one-half, exactly at a bud. This will be no loss eventually to the tree; on the contrary, the remaining buds will push out with extraordinary vigor. In pruning dwarf and pyramid trees, one or two years old, one-half of the current year's growth should be cut back, leaving the branches near the ground the longest, and gradually shorten them until the top is reached.

Planting the Trees

If the soil has been prepared as above directed, a hole dug large enough to admit the roots in their natural position is sufficient. If persons are obliged to plant on new or sod land, holes from four to six feet in diameter, and not less than twenty inches deep should be dug. Then partly fill the hole with good mellow earth; then one person should hold the tree in an upright position, while another person shovels in the finest and best earth among the roots, endeavoring to bring every root in contact with the soil, and not allowing any sod or manure next to them. When the earth is nearly all filled in, pour in a pail of water, allowing it to settle away, and then fill in the remainder, and tread gently with the foot. In planting on low ground it will be best to place the tree on top of the ground and heap the earth about it.

Trees should not be planted any deeper than they stood in the nursery. The roots should never be more than two or three inches below the surface.

Every tree should be staked on the southwest side with a broad stake to prevent injury by the sun and winds, and tied so as to avoid chafing by putting a piece of cloth between the tree and the stake.

Two Correct Ways of Trimming Peach When Planting

Correct Way to Trim Apple, Standard Pear, Plum and Cherry When Planting

Nearly all kinds of fruit trees should be trimmed immediately after transplanting; the above illustration will give some idea of how this should be done. Read carefully the transplanting directions; they will be of material assistance to you in successfully handling your stock when received.

Mulching

Mulching is of great benefit to newly planted trees, especially if the ground be not cultivated, as it keeps the ground moist during the heat of summer. Coarse manure or partially decayed straw or leaves are very good material, and should be placed on the surface, three or four inches deep, and a space of three or four feet around the tree.

After Culture

For several years the ground should be well cultivated. Corn is one of the best crops to cultivate in a newly planted orchard. Trees derive much benefit from being washed in the spring with strong soapsuds.

Peach Budders.

Budding.

When Received in the Fall

Trees received in the fall should be "heeled in" (that is, a trench dug in a dry place, the trees laid in slanting and well covered two-thirds up with clean soil), and then planted in the spring. In fall planting the earth should be raised 10 or 15 inches around the trunk of the tree. This preserves the roots from frost. In the spring this must be taken away. Trees that are frozen when received should be placed in a cellar free from frost or buried in the ground without unpacking until the frost has withdrawn.

Suitable Distances for Planting

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 feet
Apples, Dwarf	8 to 10 feet
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 feet
Pears, Dwarf	10 feet
Peaches	16 to 18 feet
Nectarines and Apricots	16 to 18 feet
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 20 feet
Cherries, Sour	15 to 18 feet
Plums	16 to 20 feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet
Grapes	8 to 10 feet
Currants	3 to 4 feet
Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet
Raspberries, Red	3 to 4 feet
Raspberries, Black	4 to 5 feet
Blackberries	5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, rows	1 by 3½ feet
Strawberries, in beds	1½ by 1½ feet
Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½ feet
Asparagus, in field	1 by 3 feet

For Hedges

Norway Spruce, Arbor-Vitae and Hemlock	1 to 1½ feet apart
Japan Quince, Privet, Spirea	10 to 15 in. apart
Honey Locust and Osage Orange	6 in. apart

For Windbreaks

Norway Spruce	3 to 6 feet apart

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre

2 feet each way	10,890
3 feet each way	4,840
4 feet each way	2,723
5 feet each way	1,742
6 feet each way	1,210
8 feet each way	680
10 feet each way	435
12 feet each way	302
15 feet each way	194
18 feet each way	134
20 feet each way	109
25 feet each way	70
30 feet each way	48
33 feet each way	40
40 feet each way	28

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give number of trees to an acre.

To Correspondents

Orders by letter are promptly attended to, and we exercise great care in all cases to fill them exactly and satisfactorily.

Plain and explicit shipping directions should be given. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment.

Orders should be sent in as early as possible in the season, that we may reserve such varieties as may be required, and also that they may be in time for shipping long distances.

Persons not conversant with the character of the different varieties may find it to their interest to leave the selection of sorts to our discretion, merely giving the number of trees wanted, and if they think proper, the proportion of summer, fall and winter varieties, in which case we shall feel it our duty to make a proper selection. When selection is made by the purchaser, we shall give him the benefit of his choice so far as we can but it sometimes happens that certain varieties are run upon and become exhausted, and when this occurs, we usually substitute other varieties of about the same season of ripening, unless expressly requested not to do so.

The packing is done in the most thorough manner, so as to prevent injury from shipping long distances. Packages will be delivered into the hands of the forwarders without extra charge, after which our responsibility for the safe transportation of the goods ceases, except on orders received through our agents.

We will cheerfully rectify any of our own mistakes if customers will promptly inform us.

Catalogs furnished free on application.

A Branch of Fine Jonathan Apples.

Apples

Our stock of Apple Trees for the present year is large, thoroughly sound and exceptionally fine, and comprises upwards of one hundred of the most approved varieties in cultivation.

In the following described list, however, we have enumerated a select list of varieties generally approved for cultivation, and much superior to the general run. This list will aid you in making a correct selection for your orchard.

For a family orchard we would not recommend the planting of many varieties. A few of the best sorts is quite sufficient, if judiciously selected, to afford a succession of fruit throughout the year, for home and market.

Persons selecting trees for transplanting will find it to their interest to choose small, thrifty trees, two or three years old, and from five to seven feet high, as such are more safely transplanted, and with more satisfactory results than older and larger trees.

Varieties marked with a (*) are Russian, or hardier sorts.

Suggestion in Planting Apple Trees

We recommend planting permanent trees fifty feet apart. Usually these varieties are longer in coming into bearing. Then use a filler in between, which will make your trees twenty-five feet apart for the first ten or fifteen years. Early bearing varieties are usually short lived, so that they can be removed when the permanent trees come into bearing and require the ground. There are several varieties, such as Yellow Transparent, Wealthy and Wagener that can be used as fillers and are early bearers; first-class fruit and profitable for market. Often these varieties fruit in the nursery row, two or three years old. One can have early returns from an orchard planted in this way. Apple trees require a different treatment than some of the other fruits in the way of spraying and cultivating, so we think it quite an advantage to start an orchard of apple trees only, instead of planting other kinds of fruit as fillers.

Select Summer Apples

Benoni. This excellent apple originated in Massachusetts. The tree is of vigorous, upright, spreading habit, hardy and productive. Fruit medium size, roundish, oblate, conical. Color pale yellow, shaded, striped and marbled with dark crimson. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sub-acid. Core small. Ripens in August.

Early Strawberry. Middle to end of August. Sour. Red, striped. Fruit medium size, mostly covered with deep red. Flesh white, slightly tinged with red next to skin, tender, sub-acid, and very sprightly and brisk in flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Decidedly an American apple. On account of its excellent qualities should be in every collection. It begins to ripen the first of July and continues during all the month. Very fine for "eating out of hand," and for cooking. Tree moderately vigorous, upright and spreading. The fruit is roundish, medium in size, and is of a bright straw color, with a smooth skin. Flesh very white, tender and juicy—crisp, with a sprightly flavor.

Golden Sweet. A fine New England fruit of decided value for domestic stock. Rather large, roundish; pale straw color, always fair; sweet, tender, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous, spreading, of moderate size and very productive. August and September.

Liveland (Lowland Raspberry). Color orange-yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red, showing gray dots through the color; flesh light yellow, often stained with red, fine, tender, juicy; core medium open; flavor sub-acid, good; season August. There is no apple East or West of better quality than Liveland. The tree is perfect and a good bearer; the fruit is handsomely colored.

Yellow Transparent.

Primate. We consider this one of the best North American summer apples. The tree is very hardy. A strong and stocky grower, and very productive. Fruit medium to large. Color greenish white, tinged with a crimson blush on the exposed side. Flesh white, very tender and refreshing. The beauty of this apple as a fruit for home consumption is that it ripens gradually, and lasts for a long time. It is equally good as a cooking and dessert apple, and those who are fortunate enough to possess it consider it their favorite summer apple.

Red Astrachan (Abe Lincoln). This apple is of extraordinary beauty, an abundant bearer, and its rich color is heightened by an exquisite bloom. It is an importation from Sweden. Tree a vigorous grower, upright and spreading, and an early bearer. Fruit pretty large, rather above the medium size. Color a rich crimson, sometimes in the shade a little greenish yellow, and is covered with a pale white bloom. Flesh white, crisp, juicy, with an agreeable acid flavor. Excellent. Ripens in July to middle of August.

Sweet Bough (Large Yellow Bough). A sweet apple, ripening in harvest time—considered fine for dessert, but too sweet for pies and sauce. For those who wish an early sweet apple, this apple is worthy of a place in their collection. Fruit medium pale yellow. Flesh white and crisp. Ripens middle of July to 10th of August.

***Yellow Transparent.** This Russian variety is especially adapted for a cold climate Trees bear very young. Occasionally we find beautiful specimens of fruit on trees in the nursery row. The fruit is large, finely formed and showy, and a pale yellow in color. Flesh delicate and tender, sprightly, sub-acid, and of very good quality. Tree is a handsome grower and an abundant bearer. July and August.

Select Autumn Apples

***Alexander.** A very large and showy Russian variety. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruit very large and regularly formed and of fine appearance. Color of a greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red in the shade, but orange and brilliantly marked with bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, and juicy. Pleasant flavor. October to December.

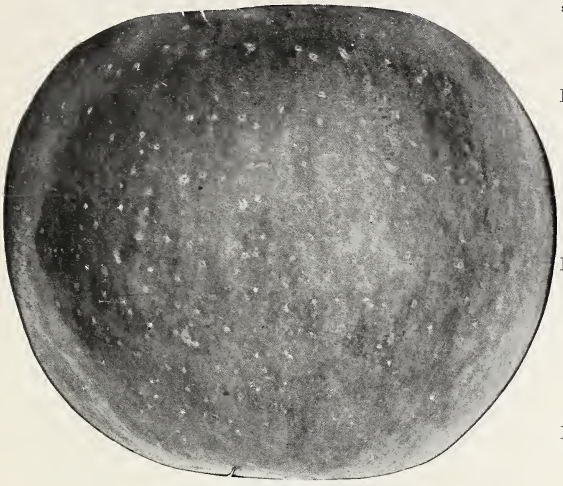
Duchess

Chenango Strawberry. Originated in the State of New York. Tree is a vigorous grower, of spreading habit, and an abundant producer. The fruit is medium in size, beautiful in color and much esteemed for the table. It is of an oblong shape, brightly striped with red and crimson over a whitish background. One of our most showy and popular apples. The flesh is white, tender, juicy, and sub-acid, with a most pleasing flavor. September and October.

***Duchess of Oldenburg.** Russian variety of remarkable beauty, and one of the most hardy and productive varieties under cultivation. Does especially well in sections that are too cold for ordinary varieties. Tree is a vigorous grower, and it requires little or no pruning; produces an abundance of fruit very even in size, which always sells well in the market, and is a moneymaker. Fruit medium in size. Smooth skin, finely washed and streaked with red on a golden ground, covered with a faint blue bloom. Flesh juicy, sub-acid. Ripens the fore part of September.

Fall Pippin. Decidedly an American apple. A noble fruit, considered by all to be one of the finest of fall apples. Beautiful, of large size, delicious flavor and unexcelled for table or cooking purposes. Tree very vigorous, strong grower. Fruit very large, with smooth yellowish green skin; when fully ripe, a golden yellow. Flesh white, very tender and mellow. Rich, delicious flavor. October to December.

Gravenstein. A German apple, originated at Gravenstein, in Holstein. Thought to be one of the best apples in Northern Europe. It does fully as well in this country, and is unquestionably a fruit of merit. Tree an early bearer and a vigorous, spreading grower. Very productive. Fruit large, greenish yellow at first, changing to bright yellow, marked with deep red and orange. Flesh tender and crisp. Highly flavored. Valuable for market and cooking. September and October.



Wealthy.

AUTUMN APPLES—Continued

Maiden's Blush. A remarkably beautiful apple. It begins to ripen about the latter part of August and continues until late in October. A very desirable variety for cooking or market, also one of the best for drying. Tree is handsome, a rapid grower, and bears large crops. Fruit very regular and beautifully marked with red and yellow. Flattened at ends; waxen appearance. Flesh white, tender and pleasant. October and November.

Munson Sweet. Tree a vigorous grower, and an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit medium to large, pale yellow with red cheek. Tender, juicy and good. For those who wish a good fall sweet apple, this variety meets the requirements. October and November.

Twenty Ounce Apple (Cayuga Red Streak). A large and very showy apple. Thought to have originated in Connecticut. Tree thrifty, a good and regular bearer. Fruit of fine appearance, extra large in size, greenish splashed and marbled with reddish purple. Flesh coarse grained, with sprightly flavor. October to December.

***Wealthy.** Originated near St. Paul, Minnesota. Of recent introduction. Was awarded first prize at the National Exhibit at New Orleans in competition with all the leading fruits. It is well named, and is an extremely hardy variety. Rich in color and finely shaped. It will always sell well and should put money into the pockets of those who grow it. Tree handsome, free grower and exceptionally hardy. Fruit medium, roundish. Skin smooth, oily, and mostly covered with dark red. Late fall variety.

Select Winter Apples

Baldwin. This apple stands at the head of all New England apples, and is unquestionably one of the best apples cultivated. Tree vigorous, upright and spreading. An abundant and regular bearer. Does well in all sections of the country. Fruit large and roundish. Yellowish in the shade, but nearly covered with crimson, red and orange where exposed. Russet dots. Flesh yellowish white. Crisp and very highly flavored.

***Baxter.** November to March. Extra hardy. Fruit above medium size. Color dark red, spotted. Mild sub-acid; quality good. Originated in Canada.

Bellflower. December to February. Sour. Yellow, not striped. Fruit large. Skin yellow with a tinge of red on the sunny side. Flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor, and when not fully ripe quite acid. An excellent winter apple, and is highly esteemed as a market fruit. Hardy, vigorous grower, succeeding well on light sandy soils.

Bentley Sweet. Tree vigorous and hardy. We consider it the best long keeping sweet apple. Fruit medium size; roundish; flattened at the ends; sometimes slightly oblique; pale yellowish green shaded with pale red. Flesh whitish; compact; sweet as honey, and with a small core. An excellent apple. Of all winter sweet apples this is the most desirable.

Ben Davis. Fruit large, roundish, skin yellowish, splashed and striped, almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; tree hardy and free grower; bears early; very popular. December-March.

Delicious. A remarkable variety rapidly taking first rank both for commercial and home orchards. No new variety has ever so quickly gained popularity in so many different apple sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy, with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest, a vigorous grower.

***Fameuse** (Snow Apple). A very celebrated Canadian apple. It derives its name from the snow-white color of its flesh, and is considered par excellence. Brings the top price in market, and as a table apple is renowned. Tree moderately vigorous, hardy and very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish, somewhat flattened. Color pale yellowish-green ground with light streaks of pale red, deepening to a deep red in the sun. Flesh exceptionally white, fine and juicy.

Delicious

Grimes Golden Apple.

WINTER APPLES—Continued

Fallawater. November to January. Sour. Green, not striped. Fruit rather large, globular. Color yellowish green, dull red cheek with a few large whitish dots. Flesh juicy, white, rather fine grained, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young.

Gano. A seedling of the Ben Davis, but is much superior to that variety, having all of its good qualities in a higher degree. It is more brilliantly colored, more regular in size, and a very long keeper. Trees have withstood 32 degrees below zero without injury. It is a rapid grower, bears while young, and is an annual producer of large crops. Fruit large, finely colored bright red, very even in size, and good quality. February to May.

Golden Russet. Of medium size, round-ovate; clear golden russet, with slight blush; tender, crisp, juicy, high-flavored. Tree robust and hardy, bearing large crops. Nov. to April.

***Grimes Golden Pippin.** A valuable American apple of extreme hardiness, it withstands injury during severe winters, and never breaks in its limbs. An annual and productive fruiter. Tree vigorous, upright and spreading. Fruit medium size, yellowish, slightly russeted, fine grained, juicy, rich and spicy. Excellent for dessert. A long keeper.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. A native fruit worthy of extensive culture. Large to very large, roundish oblong, yellowish ground, with stripes and spots of red; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweetish and rich. Vigorous and productive. Highly esteemed. November to January.

Jonathan. Originated in the state of New York. Succeeds wherever grown. Perfectly hardy, and is productive in all soils, which makes it one of the most desirable apples. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth. Yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening into dark red in the sun. Flesh white, very tender and juicy, with a vinous flavor. Very valuable for home use or market. It is a long keeper.

King of Tompkins County. One of our most hardy, valuable and profitable market fruits, especially in the North. Large, globular, yellow, generally striped and shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a vinous, aromatic flavor. Vigorous and productive. December to March.

***Longfield.** One of the best new Russian varieties. Tree is a very strong, upright grower and has proven itself to be an early, annual and abundant bearer. Highly valuable for cold climates and exposed sections. The fruit is white, tender, fine and juicy, sprightly sub-acid, and keeps from December to April. Something new and a valuable addition to our American orchards.

***McIntosh Red.** Originated in Canada. Tree very hardy and vigorous; a good bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality; above medium size, skin whitish-yellow nearly covered with dark rich crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February. Valuable in Montana and Dakota.

Mann. A choice seedling from New York. Tree very hardy; is upright in growth, bears annually and early. Fruit good size and very even. Skin deep yellow when ripe. Flesh yellowish, juicy, mildly sub-acid. It resembles the Rhode Island Greening, although it keeps much longer, maturing after the Greening is gone, remaining firm and handsome until late in the spring. It is eminently valuable as a cooking and eating apple for late spring use. Bears very young and large crops.

Mammoth Black Twig. A very large and showy dark red apple from Arkansas, where it is largely planted as superior to Winesap. The trees are of strong growth, hardy, and bear profusely. November to April.

Northern Spy. Might be termed the King of the American orchard. It is one of the most delicious, fragrant and highly prized of all late dessert apples. Always commands the highest market price, and is one of the very longest keepers. Tree is a rapid, upright grower. Fruit large. Skin smooth. Greenish or pale yellow in the shade, striped with red in the sun, covered with a thin white bloom.

McIntosh Red.

Stayman's

WINTER APPLES—Continued

*North Star. Very large; handsome; perfectly hardy; vigorous; quality fine; a seedling of Duchess, which it resembles, but less tart and better quality.

*Northwestern Greening. Originated in Northern Wisconsin, where it is much esteemed on account of its extreme hardiness, having withstood 50 degrees below zero without damage. Tree good, thrifty grower. Fruit large and fine in appearance, nearly round and very regular. Rich yellow in color when fully ripe. Flesh yellow, juicy, flavor rich and good. An excellent long keeper.

Ontario. January to April. Sour. Red, striped. A hybrid, resulting from crossing of the Northern Spy and Wagener. Fruit tender and juicy, of mild sub-acid flavor; bears young, annual crops of good uniform size. Keeps until April. Undoubtedly one of the most desirable hardy varieties yet introduced, and in the future is bound to command a high market price. Bears young, like Wagener. Origin, Ontario, Canada.

Red Canada (Steel's Red Winter). An old and tried variety, and considered one of Michigan's best apples. Tree thrifty, but of slender growth, productive. Fruit medium, oblate, inclined to conic. Skin yellow, mostly shaded with deep red, sometimes covered with greenish dots. Flesh very white and juicy, retaining its rich flavor to the last. A long keeper.

Rambo. October to December. Sour. Yellow, striped. Fruit medium size, round, flat and smooth. Skin streaked and marbled with dull, yellowish red on pale yellowish ground. Flesh greenish-white, very tender, rich, mild, sub-acid. Of very good quality. Fine in nearly all localities.

Rhode Island Greening. The well known large, greenish-yellow apple, so much in demand for dessert and cooking. Tree bears regularly and profusely. An autumn apple of the South, but keeps through winter North.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, striped and mixed with light red; flesh yellow, breaking, sub-acid; valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. November to January.

Seek-No-Further (Westfield). Medium to large, round, striped with dull, red russet dots; flesh is fine grained, tender, rich and excellent. Tree is a good grower and fair bearer; fruit fair and fine. November to February.

Stayman's. Medium to large; oblate conical, greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red with medium numerous gray spots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap, originated in Kansas, is larger and more beautiful.

Stark. Large, greenish yellow, shaded, splashed and striped with light and dark red; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy; a long keeper, valuable for market. Vigorous and hardy.

Talman Sweet. Of medium size; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich, sweet. Most valuable baking apple. Nov. to April.

*Wagener. We consider this one of our best Winter apples. For several years there has been quite a demand for this apple in Northern Michigan, where it does remarkably well and brings the top price in the Chicago market. Tree thrifty, upright, hardy. A very early and abundant bearer. Fruit a little above medium, handsomely shaped. Yellow, mostly shaded with crimson. Flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, and a most excellent table apple in every particular.

Winter Banana. It has stood the severest tests. Tree is hardy and will succeed in very cold climates; its wonderful productiveness will bring quicker and larger returns than any other apple in the orchard. Fruit has a richness of flavor that cannot be described. It surpasses in aromatic taste the choicest plum, pear, apricot, peach, cherry or any other fruit grown. Flavor very rich, spicy and aromatic. Flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Tree a very strong grower and will soon grow to be a tree of immense size, very suitable for lawn or shade, the leaf being nearly double the size of other apple sorts.

Winter Banana.

WINTER APPLES—Continued

Winesap. Red, striped. Size of fruit medium, round, slightly conical, sometimes obscurely flattened. Color a lively, deep red. Flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, with a rich sub-acid or rather acid flavor. Keeps through winter. One of the best apples for baking. Very good. December to April.

***Wolf River.** Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on yellow ground; strong grower and good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is 40 years old, very healthy and extremely hardy. December to March.

We have in stock the following additional varieties:

SUMMER VARIETIES

Carolina Red June	Keswick Codlin
Jeffries	Spice Sweet
June Sweet	Tetofsky

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Autumn Strawberry	Pumpkin Sweet
Jersey Sweet	St. Lawrence

WINTER VARIETIES

Arkansas Black	Rawle's Janet
Bailey's Sweet	Roxbury Russet
Belmont or Gate	Salome
Bismarck	Scott's Red Winter
Cooper's Market	Shiawassee Beauty
Delaware Red	Smith's Cider
English Russet	Smokehouse
Esopus Spitzenburg	Sutton's Beauty
Gilliflower, Black	Sweet Vandevere
Gideon	Vandevere
Green Sweet	Walker's Beauty
Missouri Pippin	Wallbridge
Peck's Pleasant	Willow Twig
Pewaukee.	Winter Sweet Paradise
Plum Cider	York Imperial

Crab Apples

Both Ornamental and Useful

The hardy and improved varieties of Crab Apples, some of which are of recent introduction and promise great excellence, supply a much needed want in the more northern portions of the United States and Canada, where little else in the line of fruit can be grown. And even in the more favored localities, where other fruits are grown in abundance, Crab Apples are every year becoming more esteemed and cultivated. They combine the qualities of extreme hardiness and productiveness, being capable of enduring an extremely cold climate, and bearing annually large crops of highly colored and beautiful fruit, of which some varieties are excellent for dessert, while others are valuable for drying, cooking and preserving, jellies, cider, etc.

A Branch of Wolf River Apples.

Their extreme hardiness, early productiveness, beauty and value for culinary purposes, as well as the value of some varieties for desserts, entitle them to a place in every garden.

Martha. A new Crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg by P. M. Gideon, of Minnesota, who has this to say of it: "A rapid, stiff grower. A perfect pyramid in tree. A great bearer of the most beautiful fruit we ever saw. A bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light, bright red. A mild, clear tart, surpassing all other crabs we ever grew for all culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand." Season, October and November.

Hyslop. Fruit large, produced in clusters, roundish, ovate, dark rich red, covered with thick blue bloom. Flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly. Stock long and slender. Tree hardy, vigorous, spreading. Very desirable, one of the very best, Excellent for culinary purposes. Its high color always commands a fancy price.

Whitney. Tree a fine grower, with dark green, glossy foliage. Fruit exceptionally large. Skin smooth, striped and splashed with red. Flesh yellowish white, very juicy and pleasant flavor. Considered by some a fine dessert apple. A great bearer and very hardy. Fruit in size and quality is equal to many apples. Its crab parentage is shown in its health and vigor. A very good market sort.

We have in stock these additional varieties: Red Siberian, Yellow Siberian.

Hyslop Crab Apples.

A Branch of Kieffers.

Pears

The Pear very justly ranks as one of the most delicious fruits of modern times. It has been placed first by nearly all modern amateurs, on account of its fine, juicy texture, exquisite flavor and aroma. Of late years attention has been given to the cultivation of this favorite fruit, and those who have entered upon its cultivation for the market intelligently, have found it to be one of the most profitable occupations. In consequence of the demand upon us for trees, and having a soil and climate peculiarly adapted to the production of this fruit tree in its perfection, we have entered largely upon its cultivation, and we have on hand, in the various stages of growth, a large and fine stock. Our collection of varieties is extensive and consists of the most approved sorts in cultivation.

Clapp's Favorite.

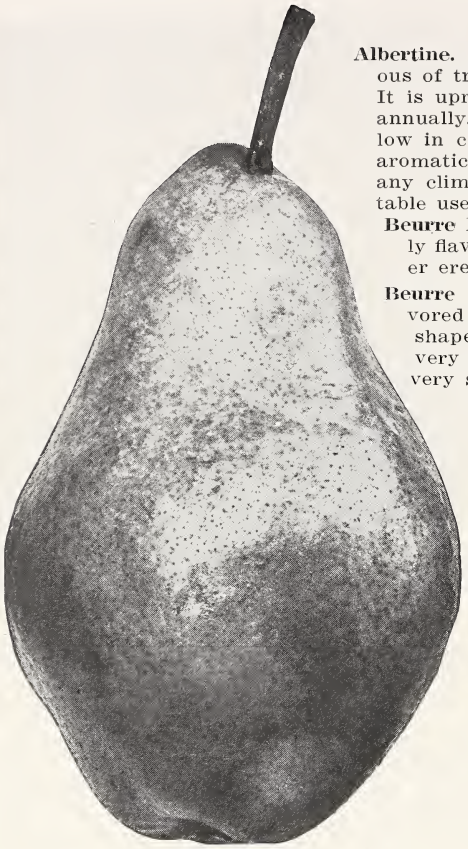
In the standard form the Pear undoubtedly succeeds the best, and with the least care. When once well established in a favorable soil and situation, it requires but little attention. An occasional cultivation of the soil about the tree and a light pruning is all that is necessary to insure success.

Soil. The soil most congenial to this fruit is a strong clay loam, but it will succeed in any good soil, provided it is moderately rich, and dry. A soil saturated with stagnant moisture for a large portion of the year is totally unfit for this purpose.

Distance. The usual distance at which to plant standard trees is about twenty-five feet each way. If the soil is very strong, twenty feet is sufficient.

Dwarf Pears. These are budded on the Anger's Quince, which is the best stock for this purpose. In favorable localities, with careful culture, they are often made to yield good crops, but for general cultivation we would recommend the Standard Tree.

Picking and Ripening. Early and Autumn Pears should be picked ten days before fully ripe, and allowed to ripen in the house. This greatly improves the flavor of nearly all kinds, while some are nearly worthless if allowed to ripen on the tree. Winter pears should be picked before severe frosts, and placed in a cool cellar, till it is desired to ripen them, when, if placed in drawers in a warm room, they will ripen in a few days.



Bartlett.

Select Summer Pears

Bartlett. One of the most popular pears. Large, buttery and melting with a rich musky flavor. A good, erect grower. Bears young and abundantly. Always sells for the top price. A delicious eating pear, and makes the finest of canned fruit. August.

Clapp's Favorite. Tree a vigorous, upright, spreading grower. Very hardy and productive. Fruit very large, of uniform size, pale lemon yellow, when exposed to the sun faintly splashed with crimson and fawn. Flesh fine grained, juicy and buttery, of exquisite flavor. One of the best. Last of August.

Koonce. Of medium size, yellow, with carmine cheek; sweet and high flavored. This vigorous tree resists blight, and has frequently borne heavy crops when the fruit of other trees was destroyed by frost. Handsome and highly recommended. July and August.

Wilder. One of the earliest. A good keeper and shipper. Tree very vigorous, bears young and abundantly. Extremely hardy. Fruit very beautiful, bell-shaped. Surface smooth, pale yellow ground with dense shading of brownish carmine. Flesh whitish yellow. Fine grained, tender. Flavor sub-acid, sprightly. Ripens August 1st, and does not rot at the core (a failing in most all early pears). Excellent and brings a good price in market.

Select Autumn Pears

Albertine. This great Belgian Pear is one of the most vigorous of trees, and exceedingly profitable as a market sort. It is upright, spreading and large, producing heavy crops annually. Fruit is very large, roundish in form, deep yellow in color. The flesh is buttery, juicy, melting, sweet, aromatic and excellent. This variety succeeds in almost any climate, and as a shipper it is not excelled. Fine for table use. September and October.

Beurre Bosc. Large, yellow, russeted; half-melting, highly flavored and delicious. Tree a moderate grower, rather erect, bears well. September and October.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large, fine, melting, highly flavored pear. Tree a good grower, forming a pyramidal shaped tree, and is an early and abundant bearer. Fruit very large, attractive appearance when on the tree and very showy in the market. Color warm yellow shaded with fawn, orange and red. One of the best and a long keeper. October and November.

Beurre D' Anjou. A noble fruit of French origin. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit large and handsome. Skin greenish sprinkled with russet, and sometimes with red cheek. Flesh melting, buttery, perfumed and excellent. A very good keeper, and should be in every orchard. Considered by all to be one of the best. November.

Duchess d'Angouleme. A magnificent large fruit. Originated in France. The largest of all good pears, sometimes weighs as much as a pound and a quarter, extra fine quality. Fruit greenish-yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy. Of excellent flavor. Tree a strong grower, an abundant and early bearer. One of the very best as a standard as well as a dwarf. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. A large, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous, very hardy, bears early and abundantly, and succeeds well in nearly all parts of the country. A most valuable variety for general use and market. Fruit large, surface a little rough, the ground pale yellow, but mostly covered with marblings and patches of light russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on sunny side. Fine shipper and sells well. September and October.

Howell. Originated in Connecticut. A valuable variety. Tree grows freely and is upright; an early and productive sort. Fruit large and roundish. Light waxen yellow, sometimes with a finely shaded cheek. Flesh whitish, juicy, melting, vinous. Considered very hardy in the West. September to October.

Kieffer (Kieffer's Hybrid). This new and unique pear is said to have been raised from seed of a Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Fruit large, a fair quality and very showy. Tree vigorous, hardy, an early bearer and productive; succeeds best as a standard. In appearance is one of the most beautiful of pears. It thrives in nearly all sections. Some praise it very highly, while others do not think so much of it, but the fact that large growers are planting whole orchards of it proves it to be a profitable variety. Its large size and handsome appearance cause it to sell readily in market. It is apt to overbear, and care should be taken to prevent it. Requires thinning. October and November.

Sheldon. Fruit rather large; roundish, yellowish, nearly covered with light russet; shaded with red. Flesh very juicy, melting and delicious. Tree hardy, erect, vigorous and good bearer. Considered one of the best varieties, and when properly ripened (by picking before ripe and placing in a dark room), there is no variety superior to this one. October.

Seckel. The standard of excellence in the pear. Small, but of highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. Makes a beautiful tree either as a standard or pyramid. Downing pronounces this American pear the richest and most exquisitely flavored variety known. Healthiest and hardiest of all pears, bearing regular and abundant crops in clusters at ends of branches. Sept. and Oct.

Vermont Beauty. A beautiful new seedling pear. Medium size, roundish, yellow, nearly covered with carmine. Flesh melting, sprightly, fine quality. Tree healthy, hardy and productive. An abundant and early bearer. The Rural New Yorker says: "The fruit ripens a little later than the Seckel, and much excels that variety in size and beauty. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic. It cannot do otherwise than stand at the head of our fall pears." October.

Select Winter Pears

Lawrence. An American pear of great excellence, Tree hardy, an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium size, very regular. Color lemon yellow. Flesh whitish, juicy, melting, sweet and aromatic. Considered one of the very best winter pears. We have several hundred trees of this variety planted in one of our orchards, and expect great returns from them. Dec. to Jan.

Winter Nellis. This is indeed an exquisite pear. Downing says: "It holds nearly the same rank among winter pears that the Seckel does among the autumn varieties." And he knows whereof he speaks. We have had this variety in fruit for several years, and it stands high in our favor. Medium size, or usually a little below medium. Yellowish green at maturity, dotted with gray russet, and with russet patches and streaks. Flesh yellowish white, fine, juicy, buttery and melting. December and January.

We have in stock these additional varieties:

SUMMER VARIETIES

Beurre Gifford	Doyenne d'Etete
Comet	Manning's Elizabeth
Tyson	

AUTUMN VARIETIES

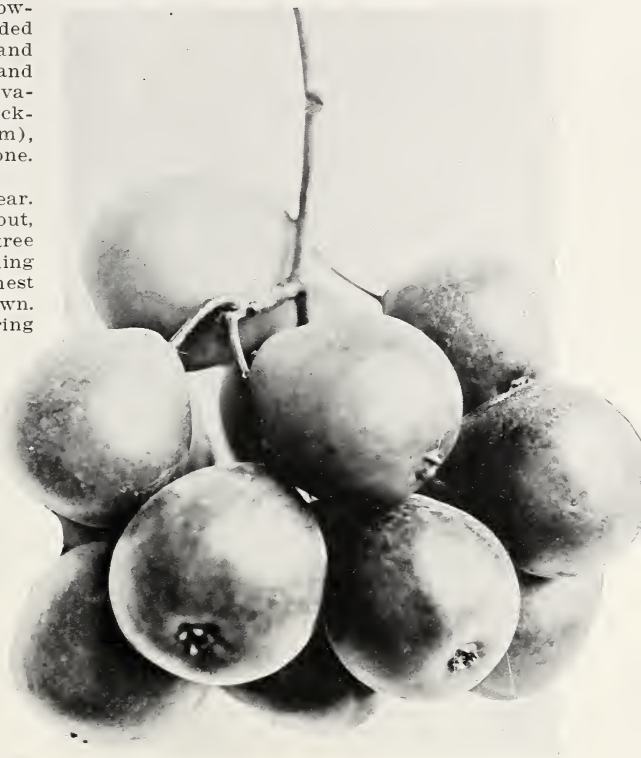
Doyenne Boussock	Rutter
Garber	Worden-Seckel

WINTER VARIETIES

Comice	President Drourard
Lincoln Corliss	Vicar of Winkfield
President Mass	

Dwarf Pears

Bartlett. One of the most popular pears; large buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor. A good erect grower; bears young and abundantly. August.



Seckel Pears.

Beurre d'Anjou. A large, fine, pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. October to January.

Clapp's Favorite. Tree a vigorous, upright, spreading grower, very hardy and productive, of uniform size, pale lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, buttery, melting, sweet and rich. Last of August.

Duchess d'Angouleme. The best dwarf pear grown. Originated in France; the largest of all good pears, sometimes weighs as much as a pound and a quarter, of extra fine quality. Tree strong grower. Fruit greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, and of excellent flavor. October and November.

Kieffer (Kieffer's Hybrid). This pear is said to have been raised from seed of a Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Fruit large, a fair quality and very showy. Tree vigorous, hardy, an early bearer and productive; succeeds best as a standard. In appearance is one of the most beautiful of pears. It thrives in nearly all sections. Its large size and handsome appearance cause it to sell readily in market. It is apt to overbear, and care should be taken to prevent it. Requires thinning. October and November.

Seckel. Small; rich yellowish-brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. September and October.

Billmeyer (One-third Actual Size).

Peaches

The best soil for the Peach is moderately rich, somewhat sandy loam, but it will succeed in almost any soil. The ground should be clean and mellow around the tree. Peach trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time they take to come into bearing and the immense demand for the fruit makes them extremely profitable.

In the cultivation of the Peach we would recommend the shortening-in system. This should be done in February or March. Cut off from one-third to one-fourth of the previous year's growth. This course should be pursued every year. The trees so treated live longer, are broken down less by the wind and produce larger and better fruit, which is more easily gathered than from trees grown by the old method.

Careful examination should be made each season, and all the borers removed with a knife. A half-peck of air-slacked lime or leached ashes placed around the trunk of the tree in May and allowed to remain until October, affords a good protection against the depredations of this pest.

We grow many thousands of peach trees annually. Orchardists wishing to plant largely, would find it to their interest to correspond with us.

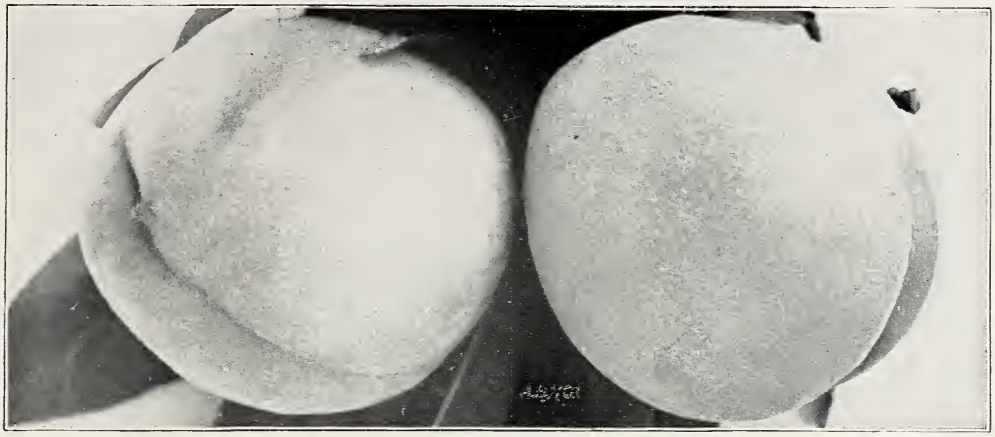
(F) For Free-Stone; (C) For Cling; (S-C) For Semi-Cling.

Admiral Dewey. (S-C). Fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. Middle of July.

Banner. (F). Large, yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, rich, excellent. Good shipper; early bearer, and productive. One of the best late market varieties. Oct.

Billmeyer. (F). Not the earliest nor is it the latest peach to ripen. It has a season of its own. Every peach grower knows there is a time between the Early and the Late Crawford when there is a dearth or scarcity of good fruit in the market. We now have the Billmeyer, a variety the excellence of which is unsurpassed. A variety that puts money into the pockets of the fruit raiser. The originator, Mr. Billmeyer, a man who has made himself rich out of raising the finest peaches drawn to market, reports: "The Billmeyer has made more money for me than any variety I grow, as it comes to fill a long-felt want. Right after the Early Crawford there is a scarcity of peaches; the Billmeyer fills the gap, and I am therefore able to sell my peaches in a ready market at higher prices than at any other season of the year." (We have grown the Billmeyer peach for several years for Mr. Billmeyer's exclusive benefit). It is large, deep yellow, handsome, shaded with rich red; flesh yellow, firm, fine-grained and juicy; pit exceptionally small. One of the best shippers in the long list of peaches, having been shipped over a thousand miles, preserving its shape, texture and flavor.

Belle of Georgia. (F). A seedling of the Chinese Cling, raised at Marshallville, Ga., and a full sister of Elberta, both originating the same year. In growth it is more spreading than Elberta, with deep bluish green foliage. It has proven extremely hardy and a sure



Champion Peaches.

PEACHES—Continued.

bearer at the North. Skin rich, creamy white, with bright red cheek on the sunny side; quality delicious. Season a few days before Elberta. Mr. J. H. Hale says: "The best and most profitable white-fleshed Peach in America."

Bilyeu's Late October. (F). Large, white with red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper. An excellent very late peach.

Carman. (F). Large, resembling the Elberta in shape; creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy. Prolific bearer, profitable market variety. Ripens August.

Champion. (F). A Western peach of very large size and good quality. Specimens measuring ten inches in circumference. Noted for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich white with a red cheek. Flesh creamy white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. Should be in all peach orchards. August.

Chinese Cling. (C). A large, creamy white peach, finely shaped and marbled with red; the white flesh is red at the stone, very juicy, rich and vinous. First of August.

Elberta Peach

Crane's Early Yellow. (F). Similar to the Yellow St. John. One of the earliest yellow freestone peaches; good size, roundish, orange yellow with deep red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and rich. Middle of August.

Crawford's Early. (F). A magnificent large, yellow peach, of good quality. Its size and beauty make it one of the most popular orchard varieties. Fore part of September.

Crawford's Late. (F). Very large, roundish, skin yellow, with a beautiful dark red cheek, flesh rich yellow, melting, with sweet luscious flavor, worthy of universal cultivation as table and market sort. Latter part of September.

Crosby. (F). Originated at Bellerica, Mass., about 1875, and recently brought into general notice on account of its extreme hardiness, bearing full crops of choice, attractive fruit when all other sorts have been blasted by frost. The fruit is of medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with distinct seam, bright orange yellow, streaked with red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, of a mild pleasant flavor. Tree of low spreading growth, similar to Hill's Chili. Promises to be very valuable for general cultivation. In season about with the Old Mixon. Middle September.

Early Elberta. (F). Of the Elberta type, large, golden yellow with deep blush. Fruit very handsome, quality the best, ripening eight days before Elberta. Tree a strong grower, with a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. Far superior to Elberta as a canning peach and requires less sugar.

Elberta. (F). Originated in Georgia, and is being planted most largely in the North, where it is regarded as the best market variety. Fruit large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, fine quality. Tree very hardy and exceedingly productive, and is one of the best general sorts for all sections. Ripens with Crawford's Early. This variety has become very popular in Michigan and Ohio. Exceptionally large and fine.

Engel's Mammoth. (F). Large yellow; resembles Late Crawford, but is more productive. Middle of September.

Greensboro

PEACHES—Continued.

Fitzgerald. (F). An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color. In Canada and Michigan has proved one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. In bearing qualities, Fitzgerald ranks with the heaviest croppers. One strong point is the smallness of the pit. Early September.

Gold Drop. (F). Medium, golden yellow with red cheek in sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and very good. A valuable variety. Tree very hardy, productive. Ripens between Hill's Chili and Smock.

Greensboro. (F). One of the finest early peaches yet introduced, far superior to the Alexander and nearly twice the size of that variety. Fruit large, looks very much like a yellow peach, but flesh is white, fine flavor, very juicy when fully ripe; tough thin skin, peels without the least trouble. An excellent shipper.

J. H. Hale (New). (F). Tree very hardy and productive; growth similar to Elberta type. Fruit very large, globular. Color deep golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine. Flesh solid, deep yellow, excellent flavor. Skin smooth. Season can be prolonged by an extra early picking, as the fruit colors up a week or ten days before ripening, and if picked early will mellow up and become good edible peaches. Exceptionally fine variety.

Heath Cling. (C). Large size, skin downy, color cream white with blush; flesh white, juicy, luscious. Stands high in South. Late.

Kalamazoo. (F). Mr. R. Morrill, of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, says of this variety: "Originated in Kalamazoo, attracted attention by bearing regular crops of large fruit of highest quality in a locality where the peach is considered a failure. A wonderfully strong grower, bears full loads of fruit at two years old, sets an enormous amount of fruit. My trees shed a large portion soon after bloom falls, but so far (four crops) have required some thinning. Size equals Early Crawford, more uniform, pit small, flesh thick, yellow, superb quality. Skin golden yellow with light crimson cheek; fewest culls of any variety I ever saw. Kalamazoo, Lewis and Gold Drop are our money makers, fully as reliable as a potato crop, and grown as cheaply, bushel for bushel. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford."

Lemon Free. (F). This is a magnificent peach of the Smock class, although it is earlier than that variety; originated in Summit Co., where it has proven itself to be hardier than any other good peach in that section. Its name is very appropriate, as it is almost lemon shape, a pale yellow in color. It is immense in size, the finest specimens measuring over twelve inches in circumference; excellent quality, exceedingly productive. One of the most valuable sorts for home use or market.

Lemon Cling. (C). Very large, oblong; pale yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Last of September.

Lockwood. (F). This is the best of the early yellow-fleshed freestones, large, roundish, ripening fore part of August; skin orange yellow, with beautiful red cheeks, flesh juicy, sweet and deliciously flavored. Tree very productive, and fruit brings the top price in market. We are the introducers of the Lockwood, and are obliged to grow large numbers of them to supply the increasing demand. There is no peach grown that is more popular where it is known. It has the quality of the Early Crawford and is three to four weeks earlier, and a great producer.

Michigan Beauty (New). (F). Tree an early, abundant and annual bearer of exceptionally vigorous habit. Fruit large, highly colored, perfect freestone. Flesh yellow and with much the same qualities as the Crawford as to richness, texture and color. Its firmness places it at once in the list of the best keepers and shippers, and last, but most important, is its time of ripening, which is about October first. Think of an Early Crawford ripening October first and you will have a concise description of the Michigan Beauty.

J. H. Hale.

Mayflower (New). (F). Described by the originator as the earliest peach known, being fully a week earlier than the Sneed. Of extra fine color, being red all over, sells at an advance over other early peaches, good shipper.

New Prolific. (F). A choice large yellow peach, valuable for succession to Early Crawford, for its fine shipping qualities, its beauty and its good quality. Of strong, thrifty growth, hardy and productive. A good orchard variety. September.

Old Mixon Freestone. (F). One of the most popular and valuable varieties for market. Fruit large, oval; skin yellowish white with red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, rich, sugary, excellent. Middle of September.

Old Mixon Clingstone. (C). Large, yellowish white, with mostly a red cheek; flesh white, very melting, rich and high flavored. The best clingstone. Early in September.

Reeve's Favorite. (F). Large, roundish; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone; juicy, melting, with a vinous flavor. Tree very hardy. Middle of September.

Rochester. (F). Large, yellow and red freestone; flesh yellow, very highly flavored; to eat out of hand or canned it cannot be equalled as a table delicacy, stone very small and will ship as well as an Elberta. The peach comes into ripening when there is no other yellow and red freestone with quality on the market; you can readily see that this peach will command the highest price coming in as it does. Specimens measured 12 inches in circumference and weighed 12 ounces. Middle of August. The tree comes into bearing when very young. Is a strong upright grower, hardy as an oak. Has stood 16 degrees below zero and produced a full crop, while Elberta and Crawford under the same condition in the same orchard produced no blossoms and consequently no fruit. We recommend the Rochester very highly.

Salway. (F). Large, roundish, skin downy, creamy yellow, with a warm, rich, clear crimson red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, stained with red at the stone, juicy, rich, very good. Late, ripening ten days after Smock.

Slappey. (F). Very hardy; handsome, yellow fruit; free of rot, and keeps splendidly; excellent flavor. This is the largest and finest extra-early yellow peach grown.

Smock Free (Beers' Smock). (F). Large orange red or yellow, flesh red at stone, moderately juicy and rich, very productive and a valuable late market variety. October 1st.

Stump the World. (F). Very large creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh juicy and good flavor. Very productive. One of the best white peaches. Should be in every collection. Last of September.

Superior Peaches.

Superior (New). (F). Large deep yellow, with rich red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy; small pit, and better than the Early Crawford in quality; excellent bearer and ripens just before the Smock. It is a good keeper and holds up well in the basket. This peach is very valuable. The original tree from which our buds were taken has been very productive, and is forty years old, which proves it to be an exceptionally hardy variety. We are the exclusive growers of this variety, and recommend it highly.

Triumph. (S-C). A wonderful new peach, ripens with the Alexander, blooms late, has large flowers, and is a sure and abundant bearer; fruit large with very small pit, surface yellow nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow.

Weed's Late Barnard. (F). A little above medium size; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone; juicy, sweet and rich. The tree is extremely hardy; strong grower; little later than the Barnard's Early. A very small pit, fine for canning. Profitable variety. Middle of September.

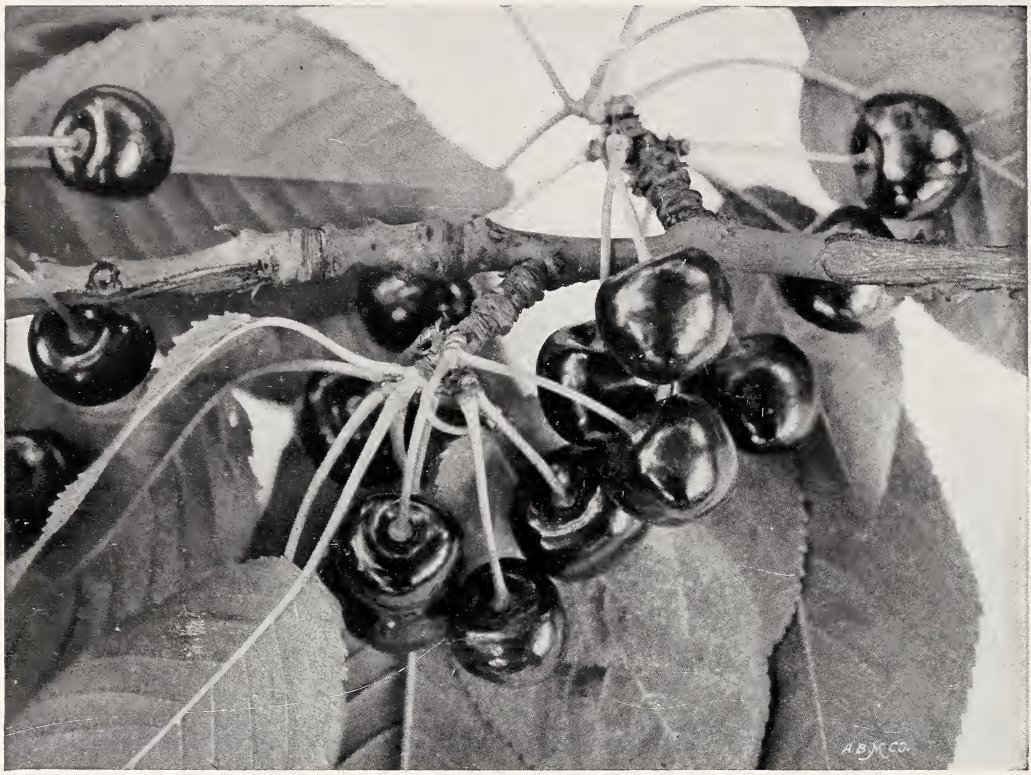
William's Favorite. (C). A very profitable market peach of fine size and flavor, handsomely colored, a good shipper; remarkably hardy and productive tree. September.

Wonderful. (F). Large to very large. Uniform in size and shape. Color rich golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, with marblings of crimson. Flesh yellow, rich, high flavored and delicious; very firm. Fore part of October.

Yellow St. John. (F). Large, roundish, yellow, freestone, skin orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and highly flavored. One of the earliest of the yellow-fleshed freestones. Tree very productive. Fruit valuable for market. Season, middle of August.

We have in stock these additional varieties:

Alexander	Early Michigan	Niagara
Amsden June	Early Rivers	Oceana
Barnard's Early	Gold Mine	Sneed
Bronson	Hill's Chili	Steven's Rareripe
Chair's Choice	Lewis Seedling	Ward's Late Free
Conklin	Mt. Rose	Yellow Rareripe



Early Richmond Cherries

Cherries

The Cherry is one of our most delicious and highly esteemed fruits, and in many parts of the country succeeds admirably.

The class known as the Heart and Bigarreau Cherries (rapid growing trees, with large foliage and sweet fruit) do not, however, succeed uniformly as well in all parts of the country. Especially is this true in some parts of the West and South, owing to the body of the tree cracking, exuding gum, and often dying outright before it attains a bearing size.

The cause of this difficulty arises chiefly if not altogether from the fact that in our rich, alluvial soils, there is a tendency to over-luxuriance in growth. Anything, therefore, that checks this tendency will be conducive to the longevity and productiveness of this tree.

For the Cherry, therefore, we would recommend a light, dry, gravelly soil. Avoid manuring, and do not stimulate the growth by cultivation.

The Duke and Morello classes, easily distinguished from the Heart and Bigarreau by their more spreading and slender branches, smaller growth of foliage, and mostly round-shaped, acid fruit, are hardier, less liable to crack, and being generally productive, are the best for cultivation where the Heart and Bigarreau do not succeed well.

The Early Richmond, a species of the Morello class, has of late years grown in great favor throughout the West, as it is considered perfectly hardy and always very productive. For cooking, drying and preserving, this variety is very valuable.

Heart and Bigarreau Cherries

Bing. This grand new black cherry was originated by Seth Luelling, of Milwaukee, Oregon. Size very large; black-purplish. Flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality. Tree thrifty, upright grower; very hardy and productive. A fine shipping and market variety.

Black Tartarian. Very large, purplish-black, half tender, mild flavor and pleasant. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country. Last of June and beginning of July.

Downer's Late Red. Rather large; light red very tender, juicy, rich, sweet and delicious; hangs long on the tree and not liable to rot in wet weather. Tree hardy, vigorous; a regular and great bearer. Middle of July.

Governor Wood. Fruit large, roundish, heart-shaped, light yellow, shaded with bright red, tender, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best sweet cherries, and entitled to a place in every good collection. End of June.

Lambert. In size the largest known; smooth, glossy skin, color dark purplish-red, with numerous minute, indented russet dots; flesh dark purplish-red, with whitish veins, firm, meaty texture, small oval stone, semi-cling; flavor sweet or very mild; sub-acid, rich and of highest quality; form roundish, heart-shaped, long, slender stem. The finest shipping variety. Originated near Portland, Oregon, about 1887. Tree thrifty, hardy and vigorous grower, and forms a beautiful head.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Anne). A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek in the sun; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Beginning in July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. This remarkable cherry is of Belgian origin, and is one of the largest of the black Bigarreau cherries. Fruit large size, of a deep mahogany color; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Grows in clusters. An excellent shipper, being firm and most attractive. Tree very hardy, a strong and vigorous grower; succeeds admirably where many of the other Bigarreau fail. This fine variety is bound to become a leader of the black sweets. A cherry of quality. Stone very small. July 1st.

Windsor. New; introduced from Canada. Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Black Heart, but quite distinct; ripens a few days earlier than that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific.

Yellow Spanish or Bigarreau. Large, pale yellow with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. Season end of June.

Additional Varieties

We have in stock these additional varieties:

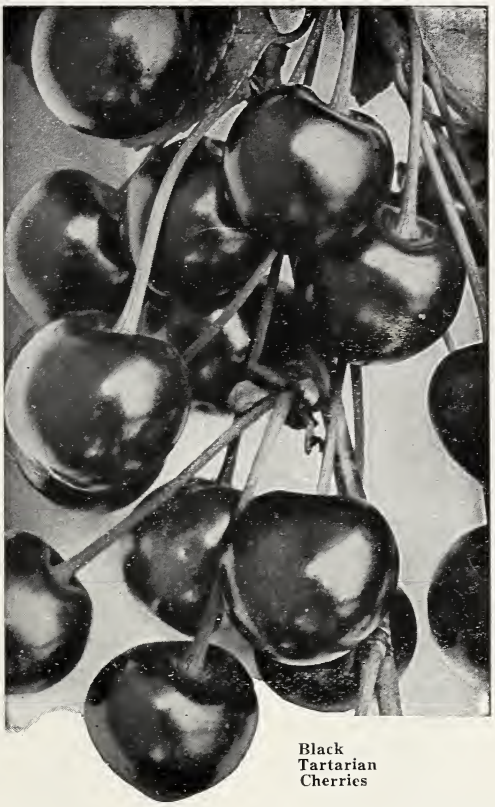
Black Republican
Coe's Transparent.
Early Purple Guigne.
Elkhorn.
Ida.
Rockport Bigarreau.
White Caroon.

Duke and Morello Cherries

Dyehouse. Introduced from Kentucky. Fruit of medium size, bright red and of excellent quality. First of June.

Early Richmond (Early May, or Donna Maria). Medium size, dark red, flesh tender, juicy, rich, somewhat acid. Tree vigorous, profuse bearer, one of the best of its class, unsurpassed for cooking and preserving, the great cherry of the West. Last of May to first of July.

Koontz' Mammoth. Found by Mr. E. P. Koontz of Northern Indiana. A distinct variety. Fruit large size, nearly double that of the Early Richmond, about the same shape; flesh melting, firm and acid, with small seed. Ripens last of June. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. Owing to size and quality Mr. Koontz received an extra price for this variety. No one will make a mistake in setting Koontz' Mammoth. For market excels them all.



Black Tartarian Cherries

Late Duke. Large, light red, late, excellent. Tree makes a nice dwarf or pyramid. Valuable. End of July.

May Duke. An old, well known, excellent variety; large, dark red, sub-acid, rich. A superior and productive old sort that holds its own well against new-comers. Middle of June.

Morello, English. Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich. Season last of July and first of August.

Montmorency. Large, red, rich acid. Very hardy and productive. A week or ten days later than Early Richmond. A cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid; strong, upright grower. Very valuable.

Ostheim (Russian). Fruit large, dark red, flesh light red, tender, juicy, rich, pleasant flavor and very good. Tree moderate grower. Middle of July.

Wragg. Introduced from North Germany and recommended as very hardy. Fruit a dark liver color; juicy and rich. Tree a good vigorous grower and very prolific. July.

Additional Varieties

Baldwin.
Belle de Choisey.
Empress Eugenie.
Leib.
Louis Phillipe.
Olivet.
Reine Hortense.

Plums

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on strong clay soil, where it grows most thriftily and suffers the least from Curculio and Black Knot. However, there are some classes that do very well on light soil; as in the case of other fruits, they are greatly benefited by thorough cultivation. With only reasonably good care and culture the trees can be kept in healthy condition and bear fine crops of fruit. Annual spraying with Bordeaux Mixture prevents leaf blight and fungus, and is also protection against Black Knot. Should the latter appear, clean and prompt cutting away and burning all the diseased wood holds it well in check. The Curculio is destroyed by jarring the tree in early morning when the insects are dormant. A sheet is spread under the tree to catch the insects and stung fruit, all of which is destroyed. The work must be done daily, if the insects are numerous, for two weeks or more after the bloom falls from the tree. This sounds arduous, but it does not take much time. The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of the enemies will not exceed 10c per tree for entire season.

We have divided our list of Plums into three general classes—European, Japan and Native.

Hungarian Prune Plums

European Varieties

The European Plums are mostly of English and French origin, and are noted for their high quality. They require good cultivation and the most intelligent care of any fruit, but they richly repay the diligent orchardist.

Bradshaw. A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. A valuable market variety. One of the best. Middle of August.

Beauty of Naples. A new variety of much promise. Size large; greenish yellow color, flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored. Tree very hardy and productive. September.

Empire. This new variety has been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and is pronounced by plum growers to be a most valuable market sort. Fruit is very large and oval. Color reddish purple, covered with bloom. Tree ironclad in hardiness, strong grower, enormous bearer. Ripens September 5th to 10th.

Diamond. A superb and showy plum of enormous size; dark purple, with thick bloom; vigorous, hardy, productive. September.

Fellenberg (French or Italian Prune). A fine late plum, oval, purple, flesh juicy and delicious, parts from stone, fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. September.

Gueii (Blue Magnum Bonum). Large, deep bluish purple, with thick bloom; flesh yellow, coarse, but sweet and good. While still young the trees are loaded with enormous crops, most of which they carry to maturity; vigorous and hardy, growing fast. Profitable for market. Early September.

German Prune. A valuable plum of fair quality for dessert, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long-oval, purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Moderate to vigorous in growth. September.

Green Gage, Bavay's (Reine Claude de Bavay). Medium size, roundish, oval; skin greenish yellow, marked with red in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy and of excellent flavor. Tree a good grower and productive. Last of September.

Hungarian Prune (Pond's Seedling). Large, ovate; skin thick, reddish-violet, with numerous brown dots; juicy and sweet, tree a strong grower; good bearer; its large size and showy appearance render it a profitable variety for shipment for home and distant markets.

A Branch of Lombard Plums

Lombard. Medium size, oval, violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer, and particularly adapted to light soils. Tree vigorous and hardy; succeeds when most other varieties fail. The most popular and profitable plum under general cultivation. Last of August.

Monarch. Fruit dark purple, covered with a thin bloom; large size specimens measuring six inches in circumference; flesh pale greenish yellow, parting freely from the stone; juicy, with a pleasant flavor. It is a leading market sort. Tree is a vigorous grower. September.

Shipper's Pride. Large size, dark purple, handsome, showy, flesh firm and excellent. Promises to be a superior market sort. Tree hardy, productive. Fore part of September.

Shropshire Damson. Fruit small, oval; purple, with blue bloom; melting and juicy, rather tart. Character varies somewhat. Sept.

Yellow Gage (Prince's Yellow Gage). Fruit rather large, oval, skin golden yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary and melting. Middle of August.

Yellow Egg (Yellow Magnum Bonum). Fruit of the very largest size, oval, skin yellow, with numerous white dots; rather coarse, sub-acid; fine for cooking. Last of August.

Japan Varieties

The Japan varieties are no longer experimental, as their success has given new life to the Plum culture. Large orchards are being planted, and are bringing good returns to their owners. This class of Plum succeeds anywhere that the Peach will, on almost all sorts of soil, seldom affected by Black Knot, extremely hardy, bearing full crop in two or three years after planting. When properly thinned, the fruit is marvelous in size and beauty, flesh firm enough to resist the Curculio, ships well and keeps for several weeks. We have varieties in this class from the earliest to the latest. They cover a season of about three months. We offer a select list of the best sorts, and recommend the Japanese varieties above all other classes.

Abundance (Botan). Large to very large, oblong, amber, nearly covered with bright red and over-spread with a thick bloom; flesh orange yellow, juicy, melting and of delicious sweetness, stone small and flesh parts readily from it. Tree strong grower and an early and profuse bearer. Ripens in advance of other Plums. Valuable for canning and market. This variety has attracted much attention throughout the country and is very highly recommended.

Burbank. The Burbank Plum stands at the head of the celebrated Japanese varieties. It is proving remarkably successful the country over. No other plum ever became so popular in so short a time. This is because it is practically Curculio proof, and is perfectly hardy (said to stand 30 degrees below zero). Ripens in August. It seems to succeed on any soil, sand, clay or loam. It can be picked green, and will ripen and color up perfectly and will not lose flavor. Will keep fully two weeks in perfect condition after ripening. Abundant yearly bearer, fruit large, roundish, dark red or purplish, with thin lilac bloom, flesh amber yellow, melting, juicy, with rich sugary flavor; stone small and free. Bears second year after planting.

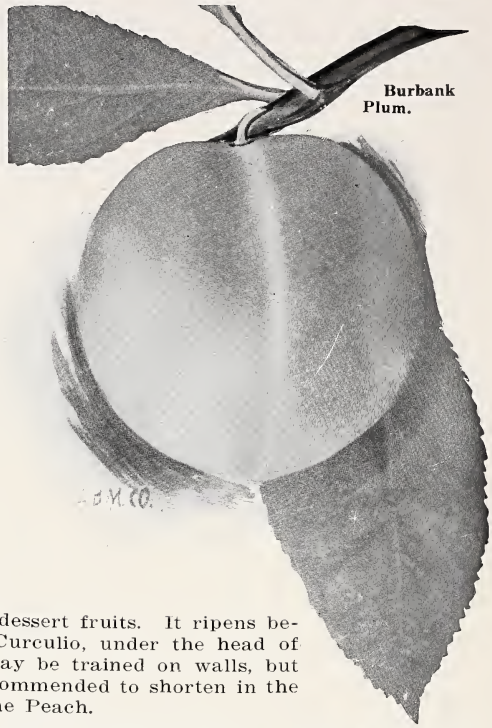
Climax. One of Burbank's latest and best achievements. The Wickson is called The Queen and the Climax the King of Plums. Fruit is larger than the Wickson, heart shaped, and more highly colored. Fragrant and very delicious; tree early and prolific bearer, and a vigorous grower. Ripens before the Wickson and nearly with Red June. Large and handsome. Specimens measuring two and three-quarters inches in diameter. We especially recommend this variety.

Prunus Pissardii. See Ornamental Trees.

Red June. Fruit medium to large, cordate and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep, generally lopsided; deep vermilion-red all over, with a handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, not stringy, slightly sub-acid to sweetish; of good quality; cling to half-cling; pit small. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens before Abundance. August.

Satsuma. Large, globular with sharp point; dark purplish red with blue bloom; flesh dark red, firm, juicy, and of good quality; pit small. Strong grower and hardy. August.

Wickson. Cross-bred plum by Luther Burbank, which he sent out in the spring of 1895. Mr. Burbank says: "Among the many Japan Plums which I have fruited, this one so far stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities. The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, yet as gracefully branching as could be desired, and is productive to a fault. The fruit is evenly distributed all over the tree, and from the time it is half grown until a few days before ripening, is of a pearly white color; but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine, with heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree." September.



Burbank Plum.

Apricots

The Apricot is one of the most delicious of our dessert fruits. It ripens between Cherries and Plums. The remarks on the Curculio, under the head of Plums, are applicable to the Apricot. The tree may be trained on walls, but a northern or western exposure is better. It is recommended to shorten in the limbs of the Apricot, as was remarked also of the Peach.

Alexander (Russian). One of the best of this new class. Large, oblong; mottled with red; flesh yellowish, sweet and of delicious flavor. The tree is very hardy and an immense bearer. July 1.

Alexis (Russian). Another new and very handsome variety. Medium to large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh slightly acid, but rich and luscious. Very hardy and an abundant bearer. July 10.

Early Large Montgamet Apricots

Acme, or Chinese Apricot. A new Apricot from northern China, given to Prof. J. L. Budd by a returned missionary. An immense grower, hardy, productive, fruit very large. A sweet, delicious freestone; yellow with red cheek. It is a fine grower, with large, handsome thick foliage, and an early bearer. In all respects the best hardy Apricot known.

Catherine. Medium size, yellow, flavor mild, sub-acid; good. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Middle of July.

Early Golden (Dubois Early Golden). Fruit small, roundish oval, pale orange color, flesh yellow, moderately rich and sweet. Tree vigorous. Middle of July.

Early Large Montgamet. An especially fine Apricot, with large round fruits of deep yellow, flushed with red. The flesh is firm, juicy and good. The tree is very hardy and produces heavily. Largely planted in New York and other states. Early July.

Harris. A remarkably fine variety, succeeding well wherever tested. Large, roundish, with deep suture; rich golden yellow, with faint blush; excellent quality and freestone. An early and abundant bearer. First of July.

J. L. Budd (Russian). Probably the best of its class, and a decided acquisition. Large, white, with red cheek; flesh sweet, very fine; sweet, almond-like kernel. First of August.

Moorpark. One of the largest and finest Apricots, yellow with a red cheek, flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich, very productive.

Peach. An old French variety, and one of the finest in the list. Very large, roundish, somewhat flattened; yellow to deep orange; flesh yellow, rich, juicy and of high flavor. Last of July to first of August.

Royal. Large, yellow with red cheek; rich and juicy. Late July.

Quinces

The Quince is a most estimable fruit for preserves, and especially fine for jellies. When put up in the proportion of one quart of Quinces to about four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. Quinces command a high price in the market. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, bears regular crops, and comes in bearing early. Will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

Apple or Orange. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow. Very productive and most desirable variety. Ripens in October.

Bourgeat. A new variety, of the best quality, tender and good. Ripening shortly after Orange, and keeping till past midwinter. Largest size, rich golden color, smooth, no creases. Rich velvety skin with delicious quince odor. Foliage healthy. The strongest grower of the Quinces, making a tree as large and thrifty as Plums and Pears, and yielding an immense crop.

Meech's Prolific. A new variety, said to be larger than the Orange, and similar to Champion in shape, of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Tree very vigorous and productive. Ripens early.

Rea's Seedling. Very large, rich yellow. A seedling of the Orange Quince. Strong grower and productive. Excellent quality, early bearer.

Champion Quince.

Champion. Large to very large, oblong, skin russetted about the stem, and of a bright yellow color, flesh tender and of good quality. Tree an early bearer and very prolific. Ripens about two weeks after the Orange Quince.

Nectarines

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the Peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin, like the plum. It is extremely liable to attacks from the Curculio, and needs the same remedy as recommended for the Plum. It will thrive wherever peaches do, and is much superior to the peach as a dryer and makes excellent preserves.

Boston. Fruit large and handsome.

Elruge. Medium size, greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek, flesh greenish white, juicy, and high flavored, excellent. Beginning of September.

Red Roman. Greenish yellow and red, rich and good. September.

Hunt's Tawney. Medium size, pale orange, with a mottled red cheek, flesh juicy, melting, rich and good.

Downing Everbearing Mulberries

Mulberries

These are sometimes classed among ornamental trees on account of their large, handsome leaves, dense shade, and fine, compact growth. All the kinds are productive; the everbearing sorts fruit for three months. Mulberries are much relished by poultry.

Downing's Everbearing. A fine rapid growing tree with large foliage and attractive for the lawn, and at the same time bears a delicious fruit for about three months. See cut.

New American. Fruit large, black, of fine quality and tree vigorous, a good bearer and highly ornamental for the lawn.

Russian. Tree a rapid grower and considered very hardy and valuable for timber. The fruit is of medium size and good. The foliage is abundant and said to be valuable for silk culture.

Tea's Weeping. See ornamental trees.

Grapes

The culture of the grape within the last few years has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the United States. Many vineyards of large extent have been and are still being planted in various parts of the country, and are proving a great pecuniary success. While some make this branch of horticulture a specialty from pecuniary motives, everyone owning a garden spot should devote a portion of it to a few of the best varieties.

Concord Grapes

Black Varieties

Campbell's Early. Strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; productive; its keeping and shipping qualities are equaled by no other early grape. Ripens with Moore's Early, but will keep in sound, perfect condition long after that variety is gone. Bunch and berry large, glossy black, with blue bloom, sweet and juicy, seeds few and small, part readily from the pulp. Stands at the head of early black grapes for quality.

Concord. One of the best, well tried, native grapes. It is of very large size, both of bunch and berry, quality good, color black, covered with a thick, bluish bloom, flesh moderately juicy, rather buttery, very sweet. It is perfectly hardy, vigorous in its habits of growth, very healthy and very productive. Ripens two weeks earlier than the Isabella. We think there is no grape which has given so universal satisfaction, and it is constantly increasing in favor as the variety grows older. No family should be without it.

Worden Grapes

Early Ohio. A new black grape. Its points of merit are extreme earliness, hardiness, productiveness and being of better quality than most early sorts. Berries large, firm, of spicy, pleasant flavor, hang to the stem with a persistency that makes its shipping qualities of the highest order. Ripens about three weeks before the Concord. Promises to be valuable as an early market sort, and also desirable for garden culture.

Eaton. A seedling of the Concord. Bunch and berries of largest size, showy and attractive. Leaf large, thick and leathery; berries round, covered with heavy blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds.

King. (New). The King is more vigorous and prolific than the Concord, the time of ripening six days earlier and length of season the same, clusters are one-fourth larger, grapes are more persistent in pedicels, pulp is more tender, flavor nearly the same, but more sprightly, seeds fewer in number, wood harder and of shorter joint and the pedicels are larger.

Moore's Early. A $60 prize grape of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Promises to be a valuable acquisition. Berry very large, black, bunch medium, quality very good. Ten days earlier than Concord.

Worden. Promises to be very popular. Bunch large, shouldered and handsome, berry large, black, skin thin, flesh sweet, much like the Concord, and ripens a few days earlier. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive.

Brighton Grapes.

Red or Amber Varieties

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). A dark red grape of the Hamburg cross. Bunches large, compact, frequently shouldered; berries large, with a thick skin, pulp soft, sweet, sprightly; vine very vigorous. Ripens early.

Brighton. A valuable variety possessing much of the excellent flavor of the famous Hamburgs, and also the hardiness of our best native sorts. The berry is large, resembling Catawba; ripens with the earlier varieties.

Catawba. Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose, berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than the Isabella, and a month later than the Clinton. Requires the most favorable soils and situation, good culture and warm seasons to mature.

Delaware. This fruit has fully maintained its high reputation as one of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely. It proves quite hardy in this climate, and ripens two or three weeks before the Isabella. Bunch small and compact, berries small, clear, red. beautiful, sweet, sugary and vinous.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22). Described by Mr. Rogers as the best of his seedlings. Bunch and berry large, of a light chestnut color, flavor sweet and sprightly. As early as Hartford Prolific or Delaware.

Woodruff Red. Bunches and berries very large, vine vigorous, healthy and productive; fruit of excellent quality and keeps well. Ripens a little before Concord.

White Varieties

Colerain. A new white grape that has proven valuable in various parts of the country where tested. Color a light green, with a delicate whitish bloom; berry medium size, skin thin and tender; flesh juicy and very sweet; usually contains but one seed. Vine strong grower, hardy and very productive. Ripens a little before Moore's Early and berries adhere well to the vine until late.

Green Mountain (Winchell). Greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Vine strong grower, hardy and productive. Originated in the mountains of Vermont. Quality extra, and promises to take front rank for garden and vineyard culture. Ripens very early, about two or three weeks before Concord.

Moore's Diamond. Originated by Jacob Moore, the producer of the Brighton, and seems destined to become very popular; equal in size to Concord; color greenish-white with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy, nearly transparent and very good, vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before Concord. Entirely free from mildew, and a prolific bearer.

Niagara. This white grape has attracted the most attention of any new fruit recently introduced. The vine is a strong grower, healthy and prolific, bunches large, uniform and compact; berry large, skin greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; quality good. Ripens with Concord. Skin tough, making it a good shipper and market grape.

Currants

The Currant, although a small fruit, is so very easily raised, is so very hardy and abundantly productive under almost any care, and can be easily applied to so many uses, that no family should be without a few varieties, ripening in succession. The old wood should be cut out and the plants kept well manured. An easy method of destroying the currant worm is by the use of powdered white hellebore. One or two applications are generally sufficient.

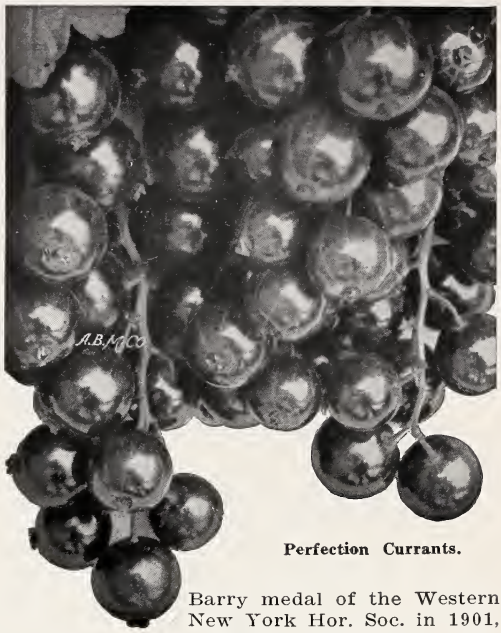
Black Champion. Recently introduced from England, and wherever tested pronounced the best black sort grown. Bunch and berry very large, quality excellent. Strong, vigorous grower and very productive.

Black Naples. Very large, black, bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies, strong grower, coarse leaves.

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout and erect, short-jointed shoots.

Fay's Prolific. The leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. No variety ever made as quick a jump into popular favor, the demand most seasons being in excess of the supply.

Perfection. The latest introduction, created by crossing Fay's Prolific with White Grape, and combines the best qualities of both parents. In color it is a beautiful bright red and of a size larger than the Fay; the clusters average longer and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. It is one of the most productive Currants we have ever known, and in quality it is superior to anything in the market today, being of a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds. It was awarded the



Perfection Currants.

Barry medal of the Western New York Hor. Soc. in 1901, and the Pan-American Medal the same year—the highest award given any new fruit.

Wilder. A remarkable new variety, for which is predicted a great future both for table and market; strong grower; enormously productive; bunch and berry very large, bright red and of highest sub-acid quality.

White Grape. A very large variety. Plant quite distinct from the other white varieties. A great bearer. Should be in every collection.

Gooseberries

This fruit is of importance, being very highly valued in its green state for pies, tarts, puddings, etc., coming into use earlier than any other. When ripe it is very agreeable as a dessert fruit, maturing at an acceptable time, following the season of cherries. The gooseberry requires a deep soil, well manured, and if inclined to be dry should be mulched to retain the moisture. The bushes should be thoroughly trimmed and pruned to obtain large, fine fruit.

Downing's Seedling. Origin, Newburgh, N. Y. Fruit larger than Houghton, roundish, light green, with distinct veins, skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Downing Gooseberries

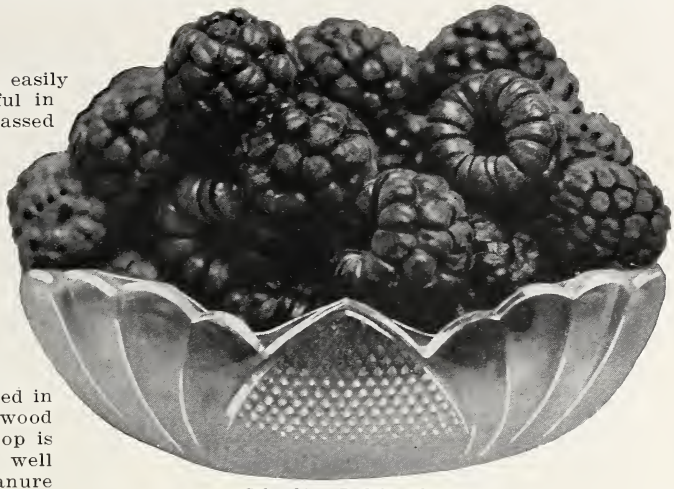
Houghton's Seedling. A vigorous American sort, very productive, free from mildew; fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color, tender, sweet and of a delicate flavor. Standard variety.

Josselyn (Red Jacket). A new red berry of the largest size, smooth, quality of the best, very prolific and hardy. Said to be absolutely free from mildew in leaf and fruit. Promises to be the variety we have been long waiting for; equal to the best English sorts, and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation.

Pearl. An exceedingly prolific variety that has been well tested and ranks No. 1 in healthfulness, vigor and growth, freedom from mildew and productiveness. Same color as Downing; seems to possess all the good points of that variety. Valuable for home use and market.

Raspberries

The Raspberry is a valuable and easily grown garden fruit. It is successful in most northern states and unsurpassed either as a fresh fruit or for preserving. Plant in rows seven feet apart and three feet in the row. In the North it is best to plant both Raspberries and Blackberries a little below the level so that they can be covered easily in the fall. Cultivate thoroughly, and when the young shoots are fifteen or eighteen inches high, pinch them off, thus causing laterals to push out. In the spring cut these back to twelve or fifteen inches. In order to keep a bed in good condition, the old and dead wood should be cut out as soon as the crop is gathered. The ground should be well spaded and a top dressing of manure put on.



Columbian Red Raspberries.

Red Varieties

Columbian. This variety ranks very near the top for amazing productiveness, vigor and the quality of its very large, dark red fruit. It is an improvement on Shaffer in color and firmness of berry, while retaining its delicious flavor. The bush is very hardy and grows to such great size it requires extra room. Unexcelled for market and all culinary uses.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Considered by many the most valuable red berry for market, also one of the best for home use. Fruit medium to large, rich crimson, very handsome, quite firm, juicy, sweet, very good, hardy and productive. Should be in every garden. We have grown many acres of this variety and have always found them profitable.

The Famous Cumberland Blackcap Raspberries

St. Regis. This wonderful variety is a proved success and will produce quantities of beautiful bright red berries continually from July 1st till frost comes in the late fall. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green leathery foliage. St. Regis is a heavy bearer in the regular raspberry season, being very profitable then. In fact, St. Regis is proving one of our most profitable early red raspberries, outside of being a producer of nice berries all through the late summer and fall.

Yellow Variety

Golden Queen. New yellow variety of recent introduction, supposed to be a seedling of the Cuthbert, which it resembles in all respects except color, being of a rich, bright, creamy-yellow. Promises to be a valuable acquisition.

Black Cap Varieties

Black Diamond. A healthy, vigorous grower, makes strong, vigorous canes, with numerous side branches all thickly set with fruit spurs. Berries about the size of Gregg, ripen early. The sweetest berry known, fine flavor, pulpy, and with few seeds, yet firm enough to be an A No. 1 shipper. For drying it excels all others; the dried fruit is jet black, retaining the richness, fine flavor and sweetness of the fresh fruit.

Cumberland. A mammoth midseason blackcap that loads its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Its great glossy berries outsell all others of their season, are firm enough to ship well, and of good quality. In hardiness and productiveness among the best. Ripens with the Gregg.

Kansas. Originated at Lawrence, Kansas, where it has proven itself the best of all black caps. Berries larger than Gregg, jet black, almost free from bloom, juicy and of excellent flavor, firm and carry well. Canes very vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive. Ripens a little ahead of Gregg.

Blackberries

There should be in every collection a few plants of this delicious, healthful fruit, as it requires but little care and expense, and is an excellent table fruit. The plants should be set from four to six feet apart in a moderately rich soil. Mulching, staking and an occasional pinching-in during the growing season will be accompanied with good effect in productiveness and size of fruit.

The blackberry, as a rule, outyields all other members of this family, and is usually one of the most profitable to grow, when properly managed, providing climatic conditions are favorable. Cultivation should be frequent but shallow; deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces increased suckerings.

The Blowers Blackberry. Originated by Mr. Blowers, of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Said to be exceedingly sweet, with no perceptible core when fully developed; a remarkable grower, producing as high as 2,750 quarts from one-third of an acre. The canes grow upright and are perfectly hardy. The berries always bring the highest price on the market.

Eldorado. The vines are very hardy and vigorous, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, have no hard core and keep for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. Perhaps the most valuable sort in cultivation.

Mersereau. Originated in Northwestern New York; very hardy; berries brilliant, sparkling black throughout, remain black after gathered; exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious. Good shipper and keeper. Early to midsummer.

Lucretia Dewberries.

Eldorado Blackberries.

Snyder. Medium size, no hard, sour core, half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatiny, and they are nearly straight and short; extremely hardy, enormously productive. Ripens in good season.

Taylor. One of the largest blackberries known, best quality, melting and without core, very productive and as hardy as the Snyder.

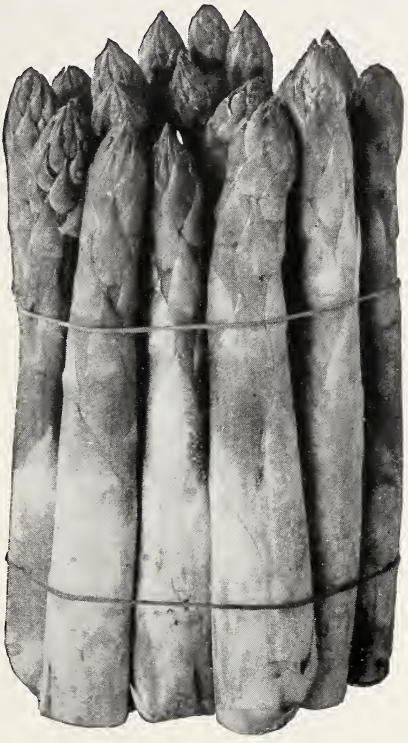
Dewberries or Trailing Blackberries

The Dewberry is a dwarf and trailing form of the Blackberry. Highly prized as a market fruit owing to its large size and fine quality. Set the plants two feet apart in the row and cover in winter with coarse litter. Should be mulched in the spring to keep them off the ground.

Lucretia. The very best of the blackberry family. Berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry; of unequaled excellence. The Lucretia Dewberry has received the highest praise from the best horticulturists in the country. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter kill. The bush is very hardy and a great bearer, fruit large, black and glossy, without hard core, and very delicious. Ripens with early blackberries.

Esculent Roots

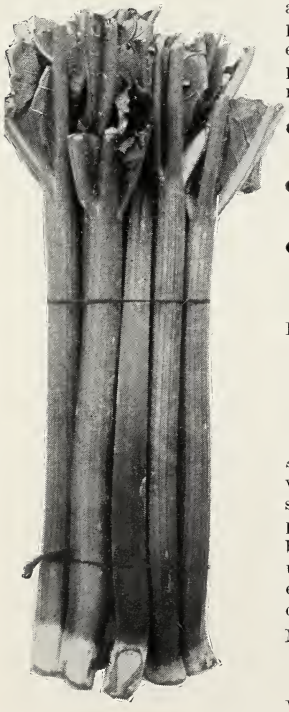
Asparagus



Palmetto Asparagus

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil as turned over, with two or three inches of well-rotted manure. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed five feet wide, with three rows planted in each; one in the middle and one on each side, a foot from the edge; the distance of the plants in rows, nine inches; the alleys between the beds should be two feet wide. In planting a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of six or eight inches, according to the size of the plant. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench, at the distance already stated, care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about two inches. In a week or so after planting the beds should be touched over lightly with a sharp steel rake, which will destroy the germinating weeds.—Gardening for Profit.

The asparagus bed is very apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the first of September the tops should be cut, and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seed should be taken off, as the greatest enemy the asparagus has in the way of weeds is asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to the depth of three inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil but will keep out the frost, which is highly essential. The first work in the spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork. Forking the beds should not be neglected, as the early admission of the sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weeds the entire season, as these take from the plants the strength required for their own growth and the asparagus needs it all.



Rhubarb

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces numbers of great, thick, white shoots. Most attractive and profitable for canning.

Conover's Colossal. Really colossal, deep green shoots, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, are sent up thickly from the crown.

Giant Argenteuil. A new French variety that makes crowns strong enough for cutting before any other sort and yields enormous crops of mammoth tender stalks.

Palmetto. Of Southern origin, has been planted in different parts of the country with good success. It is a good yielder, of even and regular growth, earlier than Conover's Colossal, and of best quality.

Rhubarb

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring. The great value of Rhubarb has always been its earliness, and it deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early, very tender, and has a mild sub-acid flavor, not "stringy" or tough. The plant is large, and for pies or other culinary purposes it is the housewife's favorite.

Victoria. Medium size, and quite a favorite in certain sections. It is early, tender and quite productive.

Nut-Bearing Trees

Almond

Hard Shell. The tree is very showy when in bloom. The kernels of the nuts are large, plump and sweet. Hardy.

Soft, or Paper Shell. Enclose as fine a nut in a soft shell. Needs protection.

Chestnut

American. Well known in many parts of the country. It is unrivaled in beauty for the lawn, as well as valuable for the nuts that it bears in profusion.

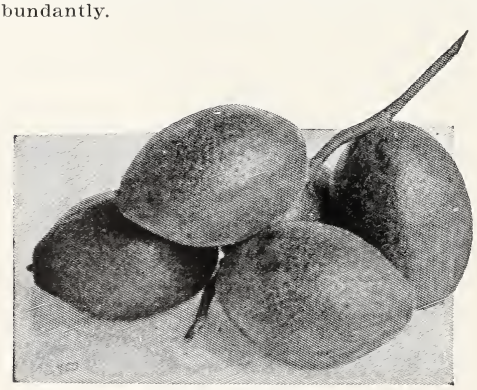
Japan, or Mammoth. One of the good things recently introduced from Japan. The tree is very hardy, productive and decidedly ornamental. Nuts are of enormous size, and of the sweet, pleasant flavor of the American chestnut.

Spanish. A hardy, handsome, rapid growing tree; bears early and abundantly. The nuts are large and sell at a good price, though not as sweet as the American.

Filberts.

Filberts (Hazelnuts)

The Filbert succeeds well on almost all soils, the little trees or bushes bearing early and abundantly.



Japanese Walnuts.

American Chestnuts.

American. The common Hazelnut. Will grow in almost any location, but prefers a rather moist soil, such as can be found along streams. Nuts are large, tender and of fine flavor.

English. Most hardy and generally satisfactory over a wide territory. The nuts are nearly round, rich-flavored and toothsome.

Walnuts

American Black. The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished by children, and always marketable at a fair price. The tree grows quite fast; its dark, rich wood is exceedingly valuable.

Butternut, or White. The nuts are large, long, oily and nutritious. The lofty, spreading tree is one of our finest natives, valued for its tropical appearance and beautiful wood, as well as for its nuts.

English, Persian or Madeira. A fine, lofty-growing tree, with handsome, spreading head, produces large crops of thin shelled, delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices. The large orchards of California and the South are yielding handsome profits, and still the nuts are imported in great quantities. Not hardy enough for general culture North.

Siebold's Japan. Of the finer imported Walnuts, this is the species best adapted by its hardy, vigorous habit for general culture in our country. It grows with great vigor, assuming a handsome shape without pruning, and has withstood a temperature of 21 degrees below zero without injury. Its nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory nut, and borne in clusters of 15 or 20. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way; the kernels are meaty, delicate, and can be removed entire. The trees begin to bear when two or three years old.

An Attractive Base Planting of Shrubbery.

Ornamental Department

The beauty of grounds that are planned with taste and given proper care appeals to most people, but many fail to discover that they can make their own home equally beautiful. They perhaps have tried growing a few shrubs or roses in a thick turf, and without giving attention to either cultivation or pruning have wondered at their lack of success, while good results could not be attained in any line under such circumstances.

Beautiful surroundings need not appeal to our taste for the beautiful only, but from a commercial standpoint the beautifying of the home greatly adds to its value. Who, in seeking for a home would pass a house surrounded by a lawn judiciously planted to shrubs and trees which had been tenderly cared for for years, and choose one barren of tree, shrub or vine, some of which would take years to mature? The increased value to property which trees and shrubbery add has become so evident that far sighted business men now plant trees and shrubs around vacant lots that are intended for market, and have found that lots thus treated do not go begging.

An Old-Fashioned Flower Garden.

How to Plant

In planting due regard should be paid to the space available, and trees and shrubs should not be planted at random. Nothing is more handsome than a fine, well cut lawn, with trees and shrubs planted along the drives leading to the house and other buildings. The background for a large lawn should be of the different varieties of larger growing trees, with groups of specimen trees in the foreground. Most shrubs are at their best planted in beds, either all of one variety or with several varieties so arranged that the higher growing ones will form the center with those of lower growing habits massed around them. These plants should be thoroughly cultivated and annually pruned. It is not well to plant so few that years must pass before a good effect is produced, but a surplus should be planted at first and this gradually taken out. Vines should be planted near the house and allowed to clamber on it or may be trained with fine effect over arbors or stakes placed on the lawn.

Acer Platanoides—Norway Maple

Acer negundo—Ash-Leaved Maple.

Deciduous Upright Ornamental Trees

ACER - Maple

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, adaptable to many soils. For street planting they are unsurpassed, combining, as they do, attractive appearance with hardiness, rapidity of growth, comparative freedom from disease and injurious insects. They are well adapted for planting in avenues, and are largely used in general planting, either on large lawns or in small yards.

Ash Leaved (Negundo) (Box Elder). A native tree, easily distinguished by its ash-like foliage of light green color. Well adapted to a great variety of soils and locations; hardy, a very rapid grower, and therefore especially valuable where quick shade is desired.

Norway (Platanoides). The most popular species of the Maple group, either for the lawn or street planting. It forms a perfect, rounded head, with large, deep green foliage, is very hardy, easily transplanted, very compact in form, grows rapidly, and is exceptionally free from injurious insects. In nursery row, is inclined to grow a little rough and a little crooked, but straightens into a fine tree when fully grown. Native of Europe.

Purple Leaved (Purpurea). One of the most beautiful and distinctly marked of all; leaves purplish red, particularly on the under side. A rapid, strong grower, hardy, and should be in every collection.

Reitenbachi (Purple-Leaved Maple). The large, glossy foliage of this variety opens green but gradually changes to rich purple in summer. It is a more erect grower than the others, and a valuable ornamental tree.

Schwedleri (Schwedler's Purple-Leaved Maple). The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in the spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of the other trees. in midsummer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow.

Silver-Leaved, or White (Dasycarpum). A North American species, of rapid growth, large size, and irregular rounded form, foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate shade is required one of the most useful trees; also a favorite street and park tree.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple. (Wieri laciniatum). It is a variety of the Silver-Leaved, and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-Leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially, deeply and delicately cut. The

Wieri laciniatum—Wier's Cut-leaf Maple.

Japan Maple—Polymorphum.

leaf stocks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. It ranks among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees, and may be easily adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary as well as the willow.

Sugar or Rock (Saccharinum). A well known native tree, of elegant pyramidal form; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; its stately growth, fine form, and foliage make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree. Especially valuable for avenue planting.

Sycamore, European (Pseudo-platanus). A handsome tree of upright growth, large foliage, and smooth ash gray colored bark. Twenty-five to thirty feet.

Sycamore Maple, Purple-Leaved (Purpureum). Distinct from the species on account of the pretty purplish tint on the under side of the foliage. Vigorous grower, hardy and worthy of dissemination.

JAPANESE MAPLES

After carefully testing the long list of varieties found in foreign catalogues, we are fully convinced that the following constitute the cream of the collection and are all that it is advantageous to cultivate.

Blood Red Japan Maple (Atropurpureum). This is the most serviceable and attractive variety suited to our climate. The rich purple foliage is retained until the latter part of summer, and is always exceedingly distinct from that of other forms. Naturally of dwarf habit, it needs only an occasional clipping of straggling shoots.

ÆSCULUS - Horse Chestnut

Common or White Flowered (Hippocastanum). A very beautiful, well known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Red Flowering (Rubicunda). Red flowers, very showy. The leaves are darker than the White-Flowering. Blooms late in May just after the White-Flowering. A slow, rather crooked grower.

AILANTHUS - Tree of Heaven

Glandulosa. From Japan; a lofty rapid growing tree, with long, elegant feathery foliage, exempt from all disease and insects; one of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage.

ALNUS - Alder

Of quick growth in dry or damp soils; especially useful for planting in soggy situations where other trees will not grow. Medium-sized, pyramidal trees, with dark foliage.

European or Common Alder (Glutinosa). Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped and wavy. Very rapid growth of from 30 to 60 feet in height. Especially useful for planting in soggy ground. Does equally well in dry soil.

Imperial Cut-Leaved (Laciniata imperialis). A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having beautiful, deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and very hardy. Unsurpassed for the lawn. Attains a height of about 20 feet.

ARALIA - Angelica Tree

These are very distinguished small trees, with large, finely divided foliage and showy heads of cream-white flowers. They are quite useful in subtropical gardening or for forming showy, odd-looking clumps anywhere. Give a slight protection of straw or evergreen boughs in winter.

Japonica. A distinct and handsome Japanese species, 40 feet high, spreading growth. Foliage immense and finely divided, stems spiny, flowers in great white spikes in July, producing a most beautiful effect.

Spinosa (Hercules' Club). Showy native, with broad, handsomely cut leaves and huge clusters of small white flowers in July. Its winter effect is unique and handsome. Grows to 30 or 40 feet high.

Aesculus—Horse Chestnut.

Catalpa Bungei—Chinese Catalpa.

BETULA - Birch

A genus of hardy trees, some of which are natives of the United States. They are rapid in growth, graceful in form and well adapted for landscape work, either in groups or avenues.

Alba (White Birch). This is the common Birch of Europe, with silvery white bark, small, smooth leaves, and a pleasing drooping habit.

Purpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). The leaves are a bright color in the spring, but fade during the summer to a dull green.

Papyrifera (Paper or Canoe Birch). A native of North America. Trunk very white, with papery bark; forms a large and handsome tree.

Lutea (Yellow Birch). A native tree with silvery-gray bark; leaves dark green turning to yellow in the fall.

CARPINUS - Hornbeam

Betulus (European Hornbeam). A hardy ornamental tree, growing taller than the American species; leaves purplish when young, then green, turning to yellow in the fall.

Caroliniana (American Hornbeam). A small tree making a dense, round head. Resembles the Beeches, especially in the bark of the trunk.

CATALPA - Indian Bean, Etc.

A genus composed of about seven species, some of which are natives of this country. The large foliage and long panicles of beautiful white or mottled flowers, as well as their rapid growth, have caused them to be very popular with planters. Suitable for low grounds.

Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). A curious dwarf form that grows only three or four feet high and twice as broad, forming a pretty dome-shaped head of great, soft, leathery leaves. The leaves are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy; strong growing, unique. It is very desirable when grafted on stems five to eight feet high for border along drive, walk, or around a park where you do not desire tall trees. They are as ornamental as the carefully trained bay trees of France. We can supply specimens for lawn, worked on stems from one to eight feet high. Give height desired when ordering.

Speciosa. A western species growing to a large size, and with faintly mottled flowers, in large, showy clusters, followed by curious long beans that give the tree a most picturesque aspect in winter. The bark is rough and thick, thus differing from the Common Catalpa.

CERCIS - Red Bud

The only recommendable and thoroughly reliable species attaining the size of a tree is described below. It is beautiful when in flower, which is in advance of the leaves in early spring.

Canadensis (American Judas Tree). A small native tree, hardy and well adapted for the outer edge of groups, etc. It blooms very profusely in clusters of a reddish purple color, the earliest flowering tree; very desirable during the last of April and May.

CELTIS - Hackberry; Nettle Tree

Occidentalis. A rare native tree that deserves much more general planting. Its light green leaves are glossy, pointed, almost entirely free from insects; the branches spread horizontally, forming a wide, elm-shaped head of medium size. Vigorous, hardy and healthy, thriving in all soils.

CERASUS - Cherry

The newer introductions of double-flowering cherries from Japan, which literally cover the tree with their double flowers, are exceptionally showy and handsome.

Double White Flowering (Alba flore plena). A tree of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in May. Bloom so profusely as completely to hide the branches from view. This variety is fifteen to twenty feet high when fully grown.

CLADRASTIS - Yellow-Wood

Tinctoria (Virgilia lutea). One of the most beautiful medium-sized native flowering trees, growing to 50 ft. It has a short trunk and wide, rounded head of handsome foliage that colors clear yellow in fall. Its wood yields a clear yellow dye. In June it is showy and fragrant, with long, drooping racemes of pure white pea-shaped flowers.

CORNUS - Dogwood

White Flowering Dogwood (Florida). A beautiful native tree, flowering after the red buds when most other trees are still bare. The great white flowers are 3 inches and more in diameter, lasting in favorable weather several weeks. Besides the fine characteristics given above, the bright red bark on its young growth makes it attractive and cheery in winter. Blooms when small.

Red Flowering Dogwood (Florida flore rubra). A new and rare variety, with handsome red flowers displayed at an even earlier age than those of the White Dogwood. The two sorts are beautiful for contrasts.

CRATÆGUS - Thorn

The thorn justly deserves to be classed among the most beautiful trees, for small yards and for grouping anywhere. They are very hardy and grow well in all dry soils. The flowers are showy and abundant, often quite fragrant; the fruits are retained long in some species; are so thick as to burden the branches and frequently of bright colors. Few tree groups have such a long season of attractiveness, or so many fine points. The foliage colors brilliantly in fall.

Cockspur Thorn (Crus-galli). A native thorn having dark colored leaves and horizontal branches, large red-spotted fruit.

Hawthorn, Common English (Oxyacantha). A shrub or tree of twenty feet. Single white flowers. Good for defensive hedges.

Double White Flowering Thorn (Alba flore pleno). When in bloom it is a mass of clustered rose-like white blossoms.

Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn (Coccinea flore pleno). Of quick growth, showy, new and perhaps the best sort. Flowers are in clusters, very double, large and full, and a deep rich crimson.

DIOSPYROS - Persimmon

Virginiana. This is the puckery Persimmon, the tree of which is much grown for its decorative features. It is a very ornamental tree, with a round-topped head and handsome shining foliage. The fruit is an inch or more in diameter, of an orange-yellow, with bright cheek when touched by frost.

FRAXINUS - Ash

American White (Americana). Our forest tree, tallest of the species, with straight, clean trunk, smooth, gray bark and glossy leaves. Useful for parks, streets or large grounds.

European (Excelsior). Somewhat smaller and more spreading than the American ash, with short, thick trunk and darker foliage. Remains green in fall.

Crataegus—Double White-Flowering Thorn.

Cornus Florida—White-flowering Dogwood.

Green Ash (Lanceolata). An ornamental tree of medium size, with leaves dark green on both sides.

FAGUS - Beech

The Beeches, especially the different varieties of F. sylvatica, are of the greatest use in landscape gardening. They are all hardy and love a deep, rich soil to develop their greatest beauty. Mostly of large size, but not very rapid in growth.

American Beech (Americana). One of our finest native trees, with smooth bark, spreading branches and symmetrical head. The smooth, light-colored bark makes this tree look handsome in winter.

European Beech (Sylvatica). This forms a grand specimen, of large size, has round, compact head and deep green foliage. The branches are almost universally upright in growth, while those of the American species are horizontal and drooping.

Fern-leaved Beech (var. heterophylla). A very handsome form, with charming fern-like foliage and perfectly rounded outline. It is reasonably rapid in growth when fully established, and makes an unusually attractive specimen.

Purple-leaved Beech (var. purpurea). An indispensable ornament for every lawn. The rich purple foliage is so decided and beautiful that no other tree is better adapted for notable and charming contrasts in grouping. Our trees are all grafted from the celebrated "Rivers" variety, which is eminently superior to all other forms.

Fagus—Purple-Leaved Beech.

FAGUS—Continued.

Rivers' Smooth-Leaved Purple. This variety differs from the ordinary Purple-leaved Beech by its compact, symmetrical habit of growth, and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees.

GLEDITSCHIA - Honey Locust

A large, vigorous tree, with wide-spreading branches, feathery, fern-like leaves, and a stout armament of thorns. Makes a fine defensive hedge. Bears long, pendent seed-pods, slightly twisted, with sweetish contents.

Thornless Honey Locust. A handsome tree of slenderer habit, almost spineless, and therefore more suitable for lawns. Size and fruit same as the former.

GYMNOCLADUS - Kentucky Coffee Tree

A picturesquely irregular tree, with peculiarly rough-barked twigless branches and broad fronds of twice-pinnate foliage of a bluish green. Bears long racemes of white flowers in early summer. Foliage turns yellow in fall.

KŒLREUTERIA - Varnish Tree

A rare tree from North China, very showy in July, when spangled with foot-long clusters of golden yellow flowers, and in autumn when its foliage colors to crimson and gold. It is perfectly hardy, and its neat, trim shape, coupled with its light, airy leaves, makes it a very desirable tree for the lawn.

LIQUIDAMBAR - Sweet Gum

One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth; form round-headed or tapering; leaves resemble somewhat those of the maple, but are star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; bark corky. Beautiful in all stages of growth, it is particularly striking and handsome in autumn.

LIRIODENDRON - Tulip Tree

A tall, magnificent native, of rapid, pyramidal growth. Its smooth, erect gray bole rises to a great height, and is clothed with a splendid vesture of large, odd-shaped, glossy leaves and spangled in spring with large, tulip-shaped flowers of greenish-yellow and orange. One of our most distinguished tall trees for broad avenues, parks and lawns.

MAGNOLIA

Acuminata, or Cucumber Tree. A majestic, pyramidal tree growing to a height of 90 feet, with large bluish-green leaves 6 to 8 inches long; flowers yellowish-white; fruit when green resembles a cucumber.

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree). Named from the whorled arrangement of its great glossy leaves. The white flowers, also of great size, open in June and are followed by rose-colored fruit cones.

PRUNUS - Plum

Purple-Leaved Plum (Prunus Pissardii). A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small white single flowers in spring, later with showy pinkish-purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. Valuable for ornamental hedges or planting in quantities for contrast. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand, and is a beautiful lawn ornament at all times of the year. One of the most attractive trees.

Double Flowering Plum (Triloba). A very hardy and beautiful tree or shrub covered in early spring with a profusion of double pink flowers an inch in diameter.

Liriodendron—Tulip Tree.

PERSICA - Peach

Purple or Blood Leaved. The young leaves are as red as blood, but gradually change to bronze or green. A very effective foliage plant in early summer.

Rose-Flowering Double (Rosea fl. pl.) A small sized tree with beautiful delicate rose-colored flowers. Blooms in May. When fully grown, eight to ten feet high.

White-Flowering Double (Alba fl. pl.). Similar to the preceding, with white flowers.

PLATANUS - Sycamore; Plane Tree

Oriental (Orientalis). As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or as a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. It is a rapid grower, attains a large size, and presents a striking combination of majesty and gracefulness. The foliage is heavy, and not subect to the ravages of insects.

Lombardy Poplar— Populus.

Sycamore—Platanus.

POPULUS - Poplar

Poplars are more easily and quickly grown than almost any other trees and thrive in nearly all soils. Their leaves are bright and their tops thin, fitting them better for use in composition than as specimen trees. However, where immediate shade is desired, they can be planted with slower-growing, more permanent trees among them, and when the latter are large enough the poplars may be cut away, if unsatisfactory. For screens, shelter belts, seaside planting, streets, etc., great numbers of the trees are planted. When this is done judiciously they will give a cheerful, sprightly air to any place. The autumn coloring is bright yellow.

Carolina Poplar (Monolifera). Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from constant movement of its glossy silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. If well pruned back during the first few seasons it makes a strong durable tree. Is yearly planted in great numbers, and is one of the most popular street trees. In some cities it is planted almost exclusively when opening new streets in residence sections.

Lombardy or Italian Poplar (Fastigiata). Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Leaves glossy green above, silvery beneath. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Forms striking lawn groups; is much used at Newport for tall screen-hedges. Always makes a striking feature in any landscape.

PYRUS - Flowering Crab

Handsome small trees, literally covered in spring with showy, sweet-scented flowers. They are very hardy and thrive in almost any kind of soil. As specimen trees for garden and lawn they are both ornamental and desirable.

Bechtel's Double Flowering. This Crab is the finest acquisition in the way of a flowering shrub that has been introduced in recent years. It is a rose in disguise, and as sweet as the breath of spring. The tree is sturdy, hardy, and free from disease. It grows to a medium size tree and when in bloom presents the appearance of being covered with very delicate pink roses of medium size, scenting the atmosphere for a long distance with a perfume surpassing the fragrance of the Tea Roses. Small trees have more the appearance of Tree Roses than anything else and cut blossoms have often been taken for pink roses. This tree does not blossom until it is in full leaf, which adds greatly to its beauty.

QUERCUS - Oak

The Oak is in demand for use as lawn and street trees, being the most majestic of deciduous forest trees, almost without exception, very long-lived. Although their growth at first is slow, if planted in good soil will out-grow many other trees. Oaks hold their leaves late usually and the autumn hues are very brilliant and lasting.

American White Oak. One of the noblest trees of the northern states. Beautiful park tree; foliage violet-purple color in the fall.

Quercus palustris—Pin Oak.

Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab.

English Oak (Robur). A broad, spreading, graceful tree, of slow growth, reaching mighty stature and remaining vigorous and beautiful for centuries.

Burr Oak or Mossy Cup (Macrocarpa). A native tree of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful among Oak leaves. Cup-bearing, acorn fringed and burr-like. Bark corky. One of the noblest of the family.

Pin Oak (Palustris). Peculiarly handsome tree when young; used for avenues. Leaves deep green, turning to red in the fall, finely divided. Drooping branches. Grows rapidly and prefers somewhat moist soil. Fibrous-rooted and transplants well. Superb lawn tree.

Red Oak (Rubra). A broad tree of rapid growth; large rich foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in the fall. A deservedly popular tree.

Scarlet Oak (Coccinea). A grand, round-topped tree, with bright green, deeply cut leaves that color to sparkling red in fall. Grows well in dry situations.

SALISBURIA

This species, the only representative of its genus, is of great antiquity. Does best in moist, loamy soil.

Ginkgo Tree or Maiden Hair (Adiantifolia). One of the most beautiful lawn trees. From Japan. Beautiful, rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rapid growth. Rare and elegant. A tall, upright grower.

American Linden—Tilia Americana.

SORBUS - Mountain Ash

These are hardy ornamental trees with handsome foliage and showy red fruit. They thrive in moist, loamy soils and are particularly valuable as specimen trees for the lawn. The fruits are eagerly sought by birds, and a few trees near the house will give bird lovers much pleasure in early autumn.

European (Aucuparia). A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries. The foliage usually turns orange-red in the fall.

American (Americana). A tree of coarser growth and foliage and brighter colored berries. Tall and broad-headed, handsome, hardy and quick-growing. Very valuable in landscape work, for park, shade or street planting.

Oak Leaved (Quercifolia). A variety with large, downy, lobed leaves. Distinct and fine.

SALIX - Willow

Besides the beauty of their airy summer foliage, the Willows have a distinct value in the brightness of their bark when leaves have fallen. There are few trees that can be used to such advantage for cheery winter effects. They grow fast and are adapted to a variety of soils and uses. Frequent cutting back gives a thicker growth of bright young twigs.

Golden Bark Willow (Vitellina Aurea). A fine tree at all seasons, but very showy in the winter months for its bright yellow bark, making it a conspicuous feature in the landscape. Grows to be a very large tree, 80 to 100 feet high, with a venerable appearance.

Laurel Leaf Willow (Laurifolia). A fine ornamental tree, with large, shining leaves.

Silver or Royal Maple (Regalis). A large tree, sometimes 100 feet high, with short and thick trunk and yellowish brown branches. The foliage is ashy gray and silvery, giving a white appearance to the whole tree.

Rosemary Leaved (Rosemarinifolia). A very distinct variety of upright growth; foliage delicate and feathery, of a silvery white appearance, a small tree, especially desirable.

TILIA - Linden; Basswood

The Lindens grow fast, forming noble trees of rounded outline, and casting a dense, cool shade. The leaves are large and cordate, the flowers light yellow, exhaling a delightful citron odor. All are among our best large-growing street and avenue trees, fine also for specimens and grouping.

American or Basswood (Americana). Grows fast, forming a large, upright, spreading tree. Leaves are large and cordate, flower light yellow, delightful citron odor. Fine for the street and avenue, also for the lawn.

European (Europæa). Forms a fine pyramidal tree. The flowers are fragrant and the foliage large. Thirty to fifty feet.

Silver-Leaved Linden (Argentea). Among our choicest ornamental trees; has no defects. It is a rapid, vigorous pyramidal grower. Foliage pale green on the upper side, and silver lined beneath; when ruffled by the wind has handsome effect.

American Mountain Ash—Sorbus Americana.

ULMUS - Elm

The Elm is one of the historic trees of this country, and famous old trees are guarded carefully against destruction, either through old age or accident. For street and park planting there is no finer tree than the grand American elm of our forests. There are also foreign varieties of great value for specimen trees.

American Elm (Americana). A magnificent stately tree, easily distinguished by its wide, weeping top and pendulous branchlets. One of the most noble and graceful trees where a tall, spreading tree is desired.

English Elm (Campestris). An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth, with smaller and more regular cut leaves than those of the American, and darker colored bark. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance.

Huntingdon (Huntingdoni). One of the most desirable elms for any purpose; of very erect habit and a rapid, vigorous grower. Bark clean and smooth. When fully grown; forty to fifty feet high.

Purple-Leaved (Purpurea). A beautiful and distinct variety; leaves of rich purple when young. When fully grown, fifteen to twenty feet high.

Scotch (Montana). A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth and large foliage. When fully grown, forty to fifty feet high.

Ulmus Americana—American Elm.

Weeping Deciduous Trees

Betula pendula laciniata—Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.

BETULA - Birch

Cut-Leaved Weeping (Pendula Laciniata). Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery-white bark and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

Young's Weeping (Pendula Youngii). Originated near Milford, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads, drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

CERASUS - Cherry

Japan Weeping Rose-Flowered. An exquisite little tree draped in rosy masses of bloom in early spring before leaves appear. Even when grafted on tall stems its slender branches sometimes sweep the grass in graceful garlands.

CORNUS - Dogwood

White Weeping Dogwood (Florida, var. pendula). An old and pretty little tree, growing more like a large shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, adding to the good characteristics of the other Dogwoods a distinct weeping habit, which makes it unique and interesting.

Salix Babylonica—Weeping Willow.

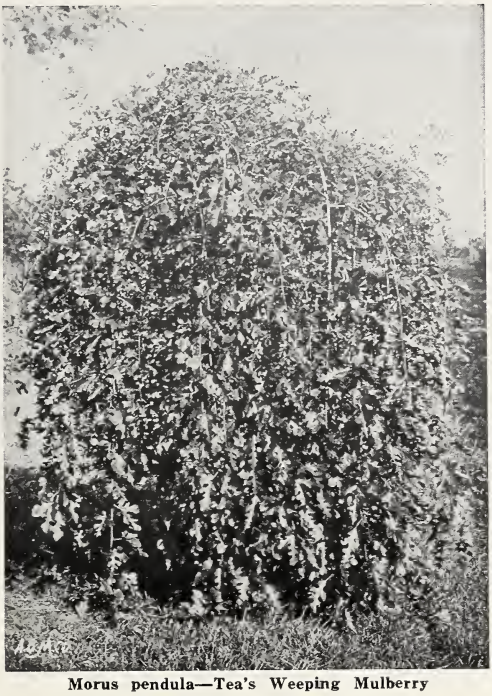
FAGUS - Beech

Weeping Beech (Sylvatica Pendula). A large, luxuriant tree of curious, irregular growth. Its sparkling masses of foliage are swept by tortuous branches in fountain-like masses of green, wonderfully rich and graceful.

MORUS - Mulberry

Tea's Weeping Mulberry (Morus Pendula). One of the finest and most graceful weeping trees, forming an umbrella-shaped head, with slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Foliage is beautiful, leaves distinctly lobed. Tree perfectly hardy, enduring the severe cold of the North, and extreme heat of the South. It is one of the most desirable of all weeping trees.

Ulmus Scabra Pendula—Camperdown Weeping Elm



Morus pendula—Tea's Weeping Mulberry

SORBUS—Mountain Ash.

Weeping (Pendula). A very ornamental variety, irregular drooping branches; desirable as a lawn tree.

SALIX - Willow

Common Weeping (Babylonica). A beautiful, graceful, well known tree. Very fine for planting by streams and ponds.

Thurlow's Weeping Willow (Elegantissima). A graceful weeping tree, with leader of erect growth and drooping side branches. Hardy.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow (Dolorosa). Of drooping habit and hardier than Babylonica. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold. The best weeping willow.

Robinia—Locust (Rose Moss Locust). An elegant medium sized tree of gracefully pendulous habit. Beautiful rose colored flowers on long pedicels. Hardy, grows fast, and is quite striking.

ULMUS - Elm

Camperdown Weeping Elm (Scabra Pendula). Of fine and notable habit, the strong, stout branches often sweeping out horizontally for several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome head. Trees when delivered are from five to eight feet, tall and trunk grows practically no taller. The head can be grown in time to attain the size of ten to twenty feet across it. Leaves are of a dark, glossy green, of large size, completely covering the tree, forming a luxuriant mass of verdure. A strong, rapid grower; specimens by a little training will form a little arbor or playhouse, branches and leaves forming ceiling and wall.

Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis.

Hardy Deciduous Shrubs

Until seen, one cannot appreciate the effect that can be brought out by properly arranging and grouping the wonderful assortment of foliage, ranging in color from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. For hedges, and for giving privacy to home grounds, they are indispensable; and if selected with reference to period of blooming, it is possible to have flowers continuously from April to November. No yard is complete without one or more beautiful flowering shrubs.

ALTHEA FRUTEX, OR ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus Syriacus)

The Altheas bloom late in the summer, about August and September; they are very hardy, easily cultivated and will bloom until their growth is cut off by frost; they are fine for flowering hedges, and will stand considerable pruning. This should be given in winter. They attain a height of from six to ten feet.

Double Variegated	Double Blue
Double Variegated Leaved	Double White
	Double Purple
Double Red	Double Pink

AMELANCHIER - Mespilus

Botryapium (Dwarf Juneberry). 8 feet. Bush or small tree; leaves and flower-stalks whitish woolly when young; showy white flowers in April; fruit juicy; of good flavor.

AMYGDALUS - Flowering Almond

Double Rose Flowering. A beautiful small shrub, producing in May, before the leaves appear, small double rose-like flowers, closely set on the branches.

Double White Flowering. A pretty sort, of small size, producing beautiful white flowers in May.

ARALIA

Pentaphylla. Grows more like a shrub, 10 feet high, with long, slender branches and few prickles. Very graceful when planted on rocky slopes, with its arching branches and bright green, shiny foliage. Bears green flowers in long umbels.

ARONIA - Chokeberry

Arbutifolia rubra. 5 feet. A beautiful shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers in May, followed by brilliant red berries. Very striking.

Floribunda nigra (Black Chokeberry). Similar to Arbutifolia, but a more bushy grower, with glossy black fruit. Both are suitable for planting in low grounds.

Althea.

Buddleia.

HARDY SHRUBS—Continued.

BERBERIS - Barberry

The Barberries are neat, dense-growing shrubs, and are beautiful at all seasons. The masses of white, yellow or orange blossoms are shown in spring; their leaves color brightly in fall; their scarlet, blue or black berries are persistent through most of the winter; they are used for hedges, borders around other flowering shrubs or individual beds.

Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry). Inimitably neat and dense in growth, yet quite graceful because of its drooping branches. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits, persistent through most of the winter; the leaves color to scarlet and gold in autumn; for low hedges, borders of taller shrubs, planting around the bases of buildings, and a dozen other uses, the landscape gardener finds no other shrubs so good.

BUDDLEIA - Butterfly Bush

Variabilis (Sweet-scented Buddleia). 4 feet. A newly introduced and very handsome species with showy, fragrant lilac and orange-yellow flowers.

Veitchiana. 4 feet. A much improved variety, more vigorous and producing flower spikes 20 inches long by 3 inches broad. Color violet-mauve with orange-yellow center.

CALYCANTHUS - Carolina Allspice

Sweet-Scented Shrub (Floridus). An interesting shrub, having rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; blooms abundantly, of a peculiar chocolate color.

CARAGANA - Siberian Pea Tree

Arborescens. A shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia and China. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in May.

CEPHALANTHUS - Button Bush

Occidentalis. One of the best shrubs for damp spots. It makes a dense, elegant growth, forming a rounded mass of dark green, studded with clusters of white, fragrant, ball-like flowers in July. Grows 3 to 10 feet high.

CHIONANTHUS - White Fringe

Virginica. One of the most beautiful wild shrubs, growing to tree-like proportions in favorable locations. Its loose, gracefully drooping panicles of white flowers are fragrant, and borne in fringing clusters above very large, deep green leaves of thick, leathery texture. The contrast between the leaves and flowers is fine. Leaves are yellow in fall.

CLETHRA - Sweet Pepper Bush

Alnifolia. Growth low and dense, leaves abundant and light green; numerous small spikes of white and fragrant flowers in July; a valuable shrub.

COLUTEA - Bladder Senna

Arborescens. Native of the south of Europe. A large shrub with small, delicate foliage, and yellow, pea-blossom shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders.

CORCHORUS - Kerria or Globe Flower

Japonica. This fine shrub is of a spreading habit, with slender green branches and globular yellow flowers.

Variegata (Variegated Kerria). This variety makes dwarf, twiggy growth, has white and green variegated leaves, and bears single, pale lemon flowers.

Calycanthus.

HARDY SHRUBS—Continued.

CORNUS - Dogwood

The Dogwoods of tall growth and bearing large flowers, are described under Deciduous Trees. The shrubbery Dogwoods, in many cases have very pretty flowers, but are valued also for their handsome fruits, leaf variegation and bright-colored bark. If planted in lines or groups against evergreens the bark is very showy in winter, especially if pruned yearly to make the growth of young shoots thicker.

Alternifolia (Alternate-Leaved Dogwood). Flowers creamy white, in large bunches; very fragrant; followed by blue berries in fall. Foliage large, distinct and curious in habit of growth.

Mascula (Cornelian Cherry). A small tree, a native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves.

M. Variegata (Mascula Variegated). A variety of the above, foliage variegated with silver; low, spreading branches, with clusters of white flowers in June.

Sibirica (Red Siberian Dogwood) A rare and remarkable variety, with bright red bark in winter.

S. Variegata (Siberian Variegated). Silver margined leaves; very much like Elegans, but leaves are larger and without the red tint.

Spaethii. One of the finest recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with deep yellow and most distinct and valuable in all plantings.

Cydonia—Japan Quince

Siberian Dogwood—Cornus Sibirica.

Candidissima (Panicled Dogwood). A handsome shrub, 6 to 10 feet tall, with gray branches bearing immense panicles of white flowers in May and June, which are followed by white fruit borne on bright red stems.

Sanguinea (Red Osier Dogwood). Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is red.

Elegantissima Variegata (Elegans Variegated-Leaved). A new and remarkable variety, with dark green foliage margined with silver and red; wood very dark, retaining its color the entire winter. A very beautiful and attractive shrub for lawns and group planting; a strong grower and perfectly hardy. This shrub has no superior for elegance of form and beauty of foliage.

Stolonifera (Red Osier. Cornel). A medium sized, spreading shrub, with dark red bark and white flowers, followed by white berries.

CORYLUS - Filbert

Atropurpurea (Purple-Leaved Filbert). A very conspicuous shrub, with large dark purple leaves, distinct, fine. Color good all season.

CYDONIA - Japan Quince

Japonica (Pyrus Japonica). A very hardy shrub, with double crimson flowers in profusion early in the spring. Highly ornamental.

DESMODIUM

The Desmodium is mostly listed as a perennial, as it dies down in winter, but is perfectly hardy. Valuable for planting in front of shrubbery, and its long, drooping racemes of purplish-rose flowers are very ornamental.

Penduliflorum. Covered from August to October with large clusters of rose and purple, pea-shaped blossoms, and flowering at a time when so few shrubs are in bloom, it produces a grand effect.

Deutzia.
Pride of Rochester.

DEUTZIA

One of the most desirable shrubs to plant as individual specimens, or for grouping. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long. They are extremely floriferous and ornamental, and make possible many striking effects in garden or border plantations. Of easy culture, thriving in almost any well-drained soil.

Crenata (Crenate-Leaved Deutzia). One of the best of hardy shrubs, bearing in June a great profusion of single white flowers on long, slender branches. Preferred by some to the several double-flowering kinds.

Double-Flowered Pink Deutzia. So named on account of the distinct pink or reddish stripes on the petals of the flowers. The bloom is perfectly double, resembling little rosettes; certainly one of the most distinct of the group.

Candidissima (Double White-Flowering Deutzia). This extremely beautiful double form has snow-white flowers and blooms in greatest profusion. It makes up well in flower decorations, and is a valuable specimen.

Pride of Rochester. A valuable form originated at Rochester, New York. It is rather earlier in flowering than the others; double white, with a tint of rose on the back of the petals. It is also claimed to be more vigorous in growth than the others.

Gracilis (Slender-Branched Deutzia). One of the most valuable shrubs in the entire list, for all purposes. Excellent for forcing under glass, as well as for single specimens and grouping on the lawn. It is entirely hardy and forms a small round plant, blooming freely in early June. Pure white.

Lemoinei. An elegant new hybrid of D. Gracilis, as dwarf and free-flowering, but carrying its pure white, widely opened flowers in erect panicles. It is said to be even finer for forcing than for garden culture.

DIERVILLA - Weigela

A group of very beautiful shrubs, easily grown and always in demand. They were introduced from Japan and are entirely hardy with us. We adhere to the correct classification of Diervilla, although the genus is popularly known as Weigela.

Candida—It is of vigorous habit, and an erect grower, becoming in time a large sized shrub. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom during the summer.

Eva Rathke—A new and exceedingly showy variety, with bright red flowers borne freely during early summer. It is very distinct and decidedly the best of its color. Rather slender in growth, with villous foliage.

Floribunda—A large, fine bush, 6 to 8 feet tall, bright with crimson flowers that are small and cinnabar-red in the bud. Blooms in June and is very floriferous.

Diervilla—Eva Rathke.

Forsythia Fortunei.

DIERVILLA—Continued.

Rose-colored (Rosea). An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.

Variegated (Nana Variegata). This is perhaps second to no other hard-wooded plant with variously colored leaves. It stands the sun well and retains its well marked tints until autumn. The flowers are lighter in color than the Rosea, but it is equally as free in bloom. The growth, however, is not so robust as the latter, and requires less trimming to preserve its compact form.

ELAEAGNUS - Oleaster

A family of large shrubs, noted for the silvery appearance of the leaves and the showy, berry-like fruit. They grow rapidly and are generally hardy, and quite ornamental during autumn and winter.

Angustifolia (Russian Olive). A very hardy and handsome species that in some sections forms a small tree, 8 to 12 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like and rich silvery-white. The flowers are small, golden-yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits, which are covered with silvery scales. Blooms in June.

Longipes (Japanese Silver Thorn). A showy shrub, bushy growth, with a silver variegation of the family in the lining of its leaves, which are dark green above. Its fragrant creamy-white blossoms open in April or May; the scarlet, edible fruits hang thickly along its branches and are ripe in July. They make delicious sauces.

EUONYMUS - Strawberry or Spindle

Alatus (Winged Burning Bush). Corky winged branches; a fine shrub for solitary planting as well as for massing, the rich red and crimson of its leaves being very showy in autumn. 8 to 10 feet.

American. A beautiful large shrub, or small tree. Its glowing crimson fruit makes it very attractive.

Europaeus (European Burning Bush). This forms a small tree at maturity and it is one of the old-fashioned species still in demand. Its specially attractive feature is the rich crop of crimson fruits in autumn, from which the well-known common name is derived.

EXOCHORDA - Pearl Bush

Grandiflora. One of the finest shrubs of its season, but difficult to propagate and always scarce. Its long, loose sprays of large, pure white flowers open in May in such profusion as to give the shrub a very rich effect. In the bud form they look like pearls strung on slender threads. The bush grows 8 to 10 feet high; one of the most distinctively ornamental shrubs in cultivation.

FORSYTHIA - Golden Bell

A valuable genus of shrubs from China and Japan, blooming very early in spring. Flowers yellow, drooping, borne in great profusion. Entirely hardy here and of the easiest culture.

Fortunei. A strong growing species, with stout erect branches and rich green foliage, blooming in April and continuing for some time. It is a conspicuous object in the shrubbery.

Intermedia. One of the most floriferous, with slender, arching branches and dark green, lustrous leaves. It blooms so early that it is frequently covered with its bright golden flowers while the ground is covered with snow, and is one of the very first promises of the bright and beautiful spring days to follow.

Suspensa. Long, curving branches, used for covering arches and trellises.

Viridissima. The flowers of this variety are a little deeper yellow than in other sorts, and are sometimes twisted. The bush is not quite so hardy as the others of the species, and it is best to give it some slight protection in winter in northern latitudes.

HALESIA - Silver Bell

Tetraptera. A small, native tree, bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers, similar to the Snowdrop, but much larger. Blooms in May.

HAMAMELIS - Witch Hazel

Virginiana. Valuable because its fringe-like yellow flowers open so late in the fall—often in November—when there are few other blossoms outdoors anywhere. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall, with fine leaves that color to yellow, orange or purple in fall and drop before the bright yellow flowers with narrow, twisted petals appear, making them quite conspicuous among the bare branches. Likes a moist, sandy or peaty soil and partial shade.

HYDRANGEA

The native species are handsome shrubs of medium size, with fine large leaves, and generally of light green color, and perfectly hardy. The introductions from China and Japan are interesting and valuable. Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora is remarkable in foliage and flower and being perfectly hardy is of great value. The other Japanese varieties, like the Hydrangea Hortensia require protection in winter. They should be grown in pots or boxes, and wintered in the cellar, and in summer placed along walks in place of shade trees. Hydrangea Otaksa is especially adapted for this purpose. Those marked with a (*)must be wintered in the house.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Arborescens Sterilis (Hills of Snow). Flowers ray-like and sterile, resembling a snowball. A very handsome, floriferous, hardy shrub, literally loaded with white flowers, and continuing to bloom most of the summer.

***Hortensia** (Changeable). A well known old species from China, frequently used as a greenhouse plant, but which proves hardy with proper protection. Flower-heads large and showy, with a pretty pink tint which changes to blue when iron filings or swamp-muck are mixed with the soil.

Hypericum Aureum.

***Otaksa.** Foliage beautiful dark green. Produces in great profusion rose-colored flowers in immense trusses, half hardy, requiring some protection in winter.

***Ramis Pictis** (Red-Branched). One of the latest acquisitions. Flowers produced in immense sized trusses, of a deep rose color. The new growth of wood is of a deep reddish purple color, making it distinct from any other variety.

***Thomas Hogg.** Flowers pure white, in great profusion from July to September.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. Familiar to almost everyone as the most conspicuous shrub, attaining a height of six to ten feet, strictly hardy; flowers produced in great panicles are at first pure white, then changing to pink, beginning to bloom early in August, continuing several weeks; foliage handsome in shape, and a desirable green color. It is valuable for planting either singly or in beds. To get the best results in growing this shrub the new growth should be cut back in the fall, or before growth begins in the spring. Grown in rich soil, in beds or masses, and cut back nearly to the ground every spring before growth starts, it makes a most magnificent bed for landscape work.

Hydrangea Tree, Paniculata Grandiflora. The same as above, grown on stems from three to five feet high. This is most attractive and desirable.

HYPERICUM - St. John's Wort

Aureum (Golden Hypericum). One of the finest of medium growing shrubs, forming a dense globular head, and producing a succession of golden-yellow flowers in great abundance for a period of several weeks. The foliage is of good color and form. May be grown in shaded places where few other plants thrive.

Kalmianum. A very pretty native shrub, with rich green foliage and bright yellow blossoms. Much used in landscape planting.

California Privet.

LIGUSTRUM - Privet

A rapid grower in most situations; does well in partial shade. Excellent for hedges, or for association with other shrubs. It is almost an evergreen and grows freely in all soils; is compact and regular in its form and bears shearing to any extent. Their white flowers grow in sprays, are fragrant, and followed by berries of different colors.

Amurense (Amoor River Privet). The Chinese variety, hardier than others, growing 8 to 12 feet high, with dark green leaves, which persist almost through the winter. Evergreen in the South. Bears erect panicles of handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries. The best for hedges.

Ibota (Chinese Privet). A notable species both in growth and foliage. It is very vigorous, has distinct, deep green leaves and numerous racemes of pure white, fragrant flowers. Excellent for hedging purposes and forms a beautiful specimen plant.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. For groups and specimens it is equally pretty, and its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desirable form.

Regelianum (Regel's Privet). A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontally spreading branches; it is absolutely hardy, graceful, and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without trimming.

LINDERA - Spice Bush

Benzoin. Mostly listed under Benzoin. Grows best along the edge of water, as it needs moist, loamy soil. Has bright yellow, fragrant flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. Covered with bright scarlet berries in early fall, when its leaves turn to bright yellow. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall and makes a handsome specimen plant.

LONICERA - Bush Honeysuckle

The bush honeysuckles form pretty, soft-leaved shrubs with delicate fragrant flowers of characteristic odor. The colored berries in late fall add another attraction. Hardy and thrive easily.

Morrow's Upright Honeysuckle (Morrowii). A species from Japan, recently introduced and a decided acquisition. It is a strong, upright grower, blooming profusely in May and June; flowers pure white. During autumn its bright red berries are exceedingly attractive. Hardy and easily grown.

Fragrant Upright (Fragrantissima). Spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant, small flowers which appear before the leaves; the foliage is almost evergreen.

Pink Tartarian. A beautiful shrub, producing large bright pink flowers, striped with white, in June.

Red Tartarian (Tatarica Rubra). A well known sort. Blooms in May. Bright red flowers and followed with showy fruit.

White Tartarian. Forms an upright bush with white flowers, which are followed with yellow fruit.

PHILADELPHUS - Syringa or Mock Orange

The shrubs are usually tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers, and so are valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping and specimens. Their flowers are milk-white, in most cases, and beautiful for cutting.

Coronarius (Garland Syringa). A fine old form that blooms among the earliest and in very graceful sprays. Its large snowy flowers are delightfully scented.

Lonicera Morrowii.

Aurea (Golden Syringa). A very pretty shrub of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color through the entire season, and creates a pleaing and striking effect, planted in groups with other shrubs.

Flore Pleno (Double Flowering Syringa). Habit strong, dwarf growing, with semi-double white flowers.

Grandiflorus. The most vigorous species of the group. Its long, irregular branches are clustered with large, slightly fragrant flowers in June.

Gordonianus. Strong-growing, large-flowered; valuable for its late blooming season in July.

Lemoinei (Boule d'Argent). Of dwarf, compact habit; flowers large and fine; semi-double.

Erecta. A fine variety of erect growth, with good foliage and free blooming habit; its clusters of fragrant, creamy white blossoms open in June.

RHAMNUS - Buckthorn

Cathartica. A fine hardy shrub with dark green foliage, white flowers and small fruits. Excellent hedge plant.

RHODOTYPOS - White Kerria

Kerrioides. A bushy shrub bearing snowy white flowers in May; shiny black seeds. Thrives in all soils. From Japan.

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree

Philadelphus

RHUS - Sumac

Cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). A much admired shrub for its purplish, misty-looking flowers, borne in early June. In the fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow colors.

Aromatica (Fragrant Sumac). A spreading shrub; small yellow flowers in clusters or short spikes appear before the leaves; thick and fragrant foliage. In autumn the foliage turns to a dark crimson.

Copallina (Shining Sumac). Beautiful foliage of lustrous green in summer, changing to rich crimson in autumn. Produces heads of greenish-yellow flowers in August. Very ornamental and used for planting in large masses.

Glabra (Smooth Sumac). Large growing shrub with smooth bark. Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

Glabra Laciniata (Cut-Leaf Sumac). An ornamental variety similar to Glabra, but has its leaves deeply cut, giving it a fern-like appearance.

Typhina (Stag-horn Sumac). A dense, velvety, hairy species. In fall it has brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit. Thrives in poor, rocky soil.

Typhina Laciniata. Has deeply serrate foliage. Best effects are had when the branches are cut close to the ground, causing it to send up strong shoots producing the largest leaves.

Spiraea Van Houttei.

RIBES - Currant

Ribes Aurea (Golden Currant). Bush with glossy green foliage, which assumes bright autumn tints. In May bears fragrant yellow flowers, followed by dark brown fruit.

Sanguineum (Red-Flowering Currant). Shrub of fine habit, with handsome foliage, producing long, pendulous racemes of deep red flowers in July.

Gordonianum (Gordon's Currant). Hybrid of Aureum and Sanguineum. Crimson and yellow flowers, in pendent bunches in May. Foliage bright green.

SAMBUCUS - Elder

Although these shrubs are attractive in flower and fruit, they are grown chiefly for their beautiful leaves; they grow well in all soils and must have vigorous pruning to keep them in shape.

Canadensis (Common Elder). Broad panicles of white flowers in July, reddish-purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub.

Nigra (Black-Berried Elder). A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish-black berries in September.

Aurea (Golden Elder). A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies.

Laciniata (Cut-Leaf Elder). A valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves; one of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

Variegata (Variegated-Leaf Elder). Of strong, healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs.

Racemosa Syn., Pubens (Red-Berried Elder). Panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries.

SPIRAEA - Meadow Sweet

All the Spiraeas bloom extravagantly, which makes them decidedly striking. A good collection of them will give flowers the entire season. There is a great variety in their inflorescence and in the habit of the shrubs, so there can be no danger of monotony in such a collection. All the species are very hardy, easily grown, and will be found useful for specimens, groups, screens, borders, ornamental hedges, etc.

Arguta. One of the finest early spring blooming shrubs, of light, open habit of growth, with small, deep green foliage; and in early May each branch is quite enveloped in a wealth of minute, purest white flowers. An acquisition worthy of every garden.

Anthony Waterer. Makes a low, compact bush, covered nearly the whole season with umbels of deep crimson flowers. Desirable for massing or bedding, as well as for single specimens. Can be grown as a pot plant for house decoration.

Billiardii (Billiard's Spiraea). Rose-colored; blooms nearly all summer.

Bumalda. A very handsome species from Japan. Habit dwarf, but vigorous; foliage narrow, flowers rose-colored, appearing in great profusion during midsummer and autumn.

Callosa Alba. New, has heads of pure white flowers, very delicate and beautiful. Keeps in flower all summer; valuable small shrub.

Callosa or Fortunei. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms, grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; fine.

Douglasii (Douglas' Spiraea). Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

Opulifolia (Ninebark). This and the next are sometimes classed under Physocarpus. They make a much stronger growth than most sorts, growing rapidly upright, although their branches droop when laden with white flower-umbels in June. For mass plantings and the background of shrub borders they are very useful.

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden-Leaved). Of similar habit. The leaves are bright yellow in the spring, gradually changing to golden-bronze in fall.

Reevesiana (Lance-Leaved). A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves, and large round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant and render it exceedingly effective. Blooms in June.

Prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath). Among the earliest of the double spiraeas to bloom, and very showy at that early time. It is very graceful and plume-like in effect, the branches being covered thickly almost their whole length with small, double white flowers, and sweeping outward in gentle curves.

Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spiraea). Distinct and most attractive at all seasons, with feathery masses of pure white flowers in early spring; in autumn its leaves change to bright red and orange. Dwarf habit; rounded and graceful form; branches slender and drooping.

Van Houttei. Without doubt the finest variety in the collection. At the flowering season in May and early June, the plant is covered with a mass of large white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. Very hardy. One of the finest shrubs under cultivation. Sometimes erroneously called Bridal Wreath. Much used in all good landscape work. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat white florets make up the racemes, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stem.

SYMPHORICARPOS

These shrubs are valued for their bright, persistent fruits, and for use as undergrowths in densely shaded places, where little else will grow. The two species below are of slender, medium growth, and will flourish under trees, or in any soil.

Racemosus (Snowberry). Flowers are inconspicuous, rose-colored; in June and July; leaves thin, dark green; fruits large, milk-white, clustered, persist until late in winter. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall.

Vulgaris (Coral Berry; Indian Currant). Like the Snowberry, except that its fruits are red, and that the red berries cluster along the stems, which droop beneath their weight.

SYRINGA - Lilac

The Lilac appears to best advantage when massed in groups, and only a few varieties of but one or two colors. You may make any number of groups of the different colors; they are easily transplanted in either fall or spring. Moderately rich, moist soil suits them best. The dead flowers should be removed when the blooming season is over, as they give an untidy appearance; should not be pruned in winter or spring, as it destroys the flowers.

Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac). A species from Japan. A good-sized tree. Exceedingly handsome when in bloom, and valuable for prolonging the Lilac season at least a month; foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers in very large panicles, creamy-white, showy, scentless; makes a good specimen.

Josikaca. A variety of fine habit, valuable for its late bloom. Upright, with stout branches and broad, dark leaves; flowers lilac-purple, large, in large panicles, late in June.

Persica (Persian Purple). A fine old species with slender branches and narrow leaves; it seldom grows more than three to five feet high. Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant; borne in large, loose panicles. Very graceful.

var. Alba (Persian White). Same habit of growth as the foregoing. Blossoms in long panicles, white, tinged with purple.

Vulgaris (Common or Old-Fashioned Lilac). The familiar species of all fine old gardens, with dense panicles of lilac flowers, still the most fragrant of any.

var. Alba (Common White Lilac). Pure white, very fragrant flowers.

Villosa (Hairy-Leaved Lilac). 6 feet. One of the newer species quite distinct from the older Lilacs. Foliage large, not unlike that of the White Fringe. Flowers later than the others, rosy pink, and in large panicles. A very desirable species.

SINGLE VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS

Alba Grandiflora. Very large white flowers in heavy panicles.

Charles X. Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth, with large, shining leaves and rather loose trusses of reddish-purple flowers.

Persica—Purple Lilac.

Marie Legraye. The great forcing Lilac. Flowers pure white, in large panicles. Handsome also for groups and masses.

Rubra de Marley. Rich, rosy purple flowers.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish-red flowers, large, and in long panicles. A distinct, superb sort that will give great satisfaction.

NEW DOUBLE LILACS

Alphonse Lavalle. Very large panicles of a beautiful blue color, shading toward violet. Distinct and valuable.

Belle de Nancy. Great panicles of brilliant satiny-rose, with a lighter, almost white center. One of the most effective sorts.

Jean Bart. Rosy-carmine flowers in large, compact plumes.

Madame Casimir-Perier. White flowers in large, graceful panicles. A profuse bloomer. One of the very best sorts.

Madame Lemoine. Superb white flower panicles. Fine and showy.

President Carnot. Flowers of a dainty lilac shade, marked in their centers with white.

President Grevy. Flowers of a beautiful blue color, in huge panicles.

TAMARIX - Tamarisk

The Tamarisks are very hardy shrubs of strong growth, foliage light and feathery, their flowers delicate and fringing, usually in some light shade of red or pink. They will grow anywhere. Lately the variety T. Africana has been used for hedging and it is indeed very pretty for that purpose; if pruned several times during the season it is even finer than the best of evergreen hedges, and from a distance is frequently taken for such.

Africana. A tall, graceful shrub, with small foliage like a Juniper, and delicate, small, rosy-purple flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty.

Gallica. Delicate pink or white flowers in slender-panicled racemes; leaves bluish-green. An exceedingly pretty species.

var. Indica. Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays.

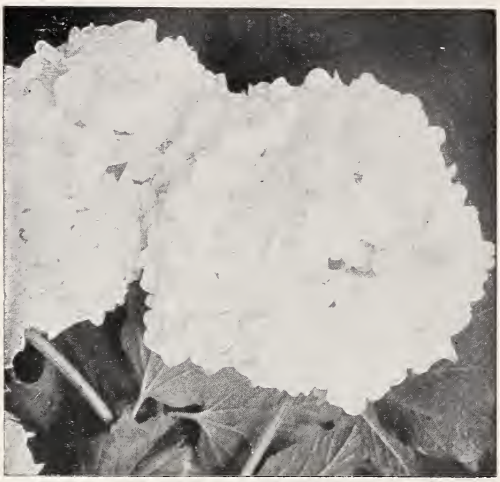
VIBURNUM - Snowball

This is a showy group of shrubs that usually grow from five to ten feet high, bloom lavishly in spring, bear pretty fruits and color to red or purple in fall.

Acerifolium (Maple-Leaved Arrow-Wood). 3 feet. A medium-sized native shrub, with smooth, slender branches and ovate, pubescent leaves, three-lobed and coarsely toothed. The white flowers conspicuous and handsome.

Dentatum (Arrow-Wood). 6 feet. A tall native shrub, with slender branches and smooth twigs. Leaves ovate, coarsely toothed, and smooth on both sides. Clusters of fruit very dark blue. Thrives in moist soil, but will succeed elsewhere.

Viburnum Opulus—High Bush Cranberry.



Common Snowball.

Lentago (Sheep-Berry). 6 feet. A large shrub bearing clusters of white flowers toward the end of May.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). 6 feet. Leaves heart-shaped, covered with a mealy pubescence beneath. Flowers white in May, followed by pink, red and black fruit with the advancing season.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). 6 feet. An attractive and showy shrub at all times, and particularly in the fall, when covered with its large red berries.

var. Sterilis (Common Snowball). A well known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers the latter part of May.

Tomentosum (Single Japan Snowball). 6 feet. A symmetrical, handsome bush, with brown branches and beautifully ribbed foliage, green above and bronzy purple beneath. Pure white flowers on large, flat symes, succeeded in late summer by scarlet berries, turning to a blue black.

Plicatum (Japan Snowball). 6 feet. Of upright, bushy growth, entirely dark green leaves, and large heads of enduring white flowers; superior to the common sort. One of the finest shrubs in cultivation.

Shrubs for Shady Situations

Berberis (Barberry). In variety.
Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush).
Cornus (Red Branched Dogwood).
—stolonifera (Red Osier).
Diervilla (Weigela). In variety.
Forsythia viridissima.
Ligustrum (Privet). In variety.
Lonicera fragrantissima (Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle).
Rhus aromatica (Fragrant Sumac).
Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry).
—vulgaris (Red-Fruited Snowberry).
Viburnum acerifolium (Arrow Wood).
—dentatum (Arrow Wood).
—Lentago (Sheep Berry).
—tomentosum.

A Group Planting of Evergreens.

Evergreens

Evergreens are beautiful all the year and form grand specimens in time. We strongly recommend our customers to plant more largely of the hardy sorts. They are of special value for screens, hedges and windbreaks; they should never be set in the fall except in the South, and great care must be taken to avoid all exposure to sun and wind. In the following list we confine ourselves strictly to perfectly hardy species and varieties, such as are most useful for general planting. In transplanting evergreens, so much depends upon the care of the planter in protecting roots from the air and sun, that we cannot guarantee them further than that delivery shall be made in first-class condition. We recommend spring planting for evergreens.

ABIES - Fir

Balsamea (American Silver Fir). A regular, symmetrical tree, assuming cone-shape when quite young, reaching 50 to 80 feet in old age. Leaves dark, lustrous green, lighter beneath.

Abies Concolor—White Fir.

Canadensis (Hemlock). See Thuya.

Concolor (White Fir). A native species with long, broad foliage, bluish above and silvery beneath. Of all Fir trees, it best withstands heat and drought. Very hardy and grows rapidly; graceful and most desirable. Exceedingly rare.

BIOTA - Chinese Arbor-Vitae

Orientalis (Chinese Arbor-Vitae). 15 feet. The flat growth of the young branches and its bright green color make it interesting and valuable.

—**aurea conspicua.** Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some of its branches being a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green.

—**aurea pyramidalis.** Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups.

—**pyramidalis** (Chinese Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). Grows 10 ft. high, light green foliage.

—**compacta** (Chinese Compact Arbor-Vitae). 5 feet. Of dark green color and rounding, compact habit of growth.

—**elegantissima** (Rollinson's Golden Arbor-Vitae). 10 feet. Of upright, torch-like form. Foliage golden in summer, bronze in winter.

JUNIPERUS - Juniper

Hibirnica (Irish Juniper). Very erect and tapering in growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardihood is a general favorite.

Suecica (Swedish Juniper). Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish-green foliage; of a somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

Sabina (Savin's Juniper). Spreading or procumbent shrubs, rarely with erect stem. Branchlets rather slender. Leaves needle-shaped, dark green. Valuable for rockwork.

Sinensis Pfitzeriana. 15 feet. One of the most striking Junipers of recent introduction Grows to a fair-sized plant, with branches spreading nearly horizontally, as broad as tall, the feathery bluish-green foliage giving the plant a very distinct and graceful appearance. Will become very popular without doubt.

Virginiana (Red or Virginian Cedar). A well known tree, with fine deep green foliage; variable in its growth, suitable for ornamental hedges.

var. Glauca (Blue Virginian Cedar). One of the handsomest forms of these hardy evergreens. Foliage is distinctly silvery-gray, holding its color throughout the year. Attracts attention wherever seen. Should be in every collection of evergreens.

var. Variegata. Constant in its golden variegation; leaves finer than in the type. The three sorts form a handsome group.

Picea Excelsa—Norway Spruce.

Savin Juniper.

PICEA - Spruce

Alba (White Spruce). One of the very best conifers, especially for cold climates. Compact, upright, growing 60 to 70 feet in height; long-lived, retaining its branches to the ground; aromatic, drought resisting; varies in color from light green to glaucous blue. A good species for growing in tubs.

Excelsa (Norway Spruce). A lofty tree, of perfact pyramidal form, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and windbreaks.

Pungens (Colorado Spruce). Perhaps the most attractive conifer in our entire list of available species. It is entirely hardy, of comparatively rapid growth; has an elegant glaucous green tint, and a perfect outline, combining so many fine points that we have no hesitation in recommending it for even the smallest collections. Owing to the great diversity of color in this species, we have reproduced the brightest tints of blue by grafting from selected specimens, but such trees are necessarily of higher price than ordinary seedlings.

Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). A selected strain of the bluest form from the Colorado Blue Spruce. Very blue.

PINUS - Pine

Austriaca (Austrian or Black Pine). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid.

Sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery-green foliage.

Mugho (Dwarf Mugho Pine). A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark dome-shaped bush, 5 to 8 feet high. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns, rockeries and near the sea.

Strobus (White Pine). The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Pinus Strobus—White Pine

RETINISPORA - Japan Cypress

Pisifera. An upright tree; foliage light green and feathery; the branches are somewhat pendulous at the ends.

Pisifera var. Aurea. Much like the type in general characteristics, but with bright yellow foliage. When planted in combination with the green varieties, is valuable for its contrasting foliage.

Plumosa. Densely conical, with fern-like leaves of bright green, carried on erect, plumy branches.

Plumosa Aurea (Golden Japan Cypress). One of the few really golden evergreens. The color of the young growth contrasts strongly with the darker shade of the other foliage. Striking and useful in many ways.

TAXUS - Yew

Baccata (English Yew). A most desirable dark green foliage plant, suited for single specimens or will make a good hedge.

Repandens. A graceful, spreading form, rich in color and very hardy. Rare but very desirable.

Cuspidata (Abrupt-Leaved Japanese Yew). Upright growth and dense, very dark foliage. Valuable because it is especially hardy and rich in appearance.

Brevifolia. A very handsome form of the above. Spreading and very hardy. We consider it the best variety to plant in New England.

THUYA - Arbor-Vitae

The Arbor-Vitaes vary greatly in habit and color. They bear transplanting and pruning well and have many uses, especially in formal gardens. They are also well suited for bedding with other evergreens, for hedges, screens, shelter beds and house decoration. All are neat and symmetrical in habit, and are dense, bushy, with flattened, frond-like leaves.

Occidentalis (American Arbor-Vitae). A well known variety of great value; forms an upright, conical tree of only medium size, and is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen for screens, being hardy and easily transplanted. It grows rapidly, and with a little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. It is not adapted to turn stock, but forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any similar purpose.

Lutea (Geo. Peabody's Golden Arbor-Vitae). The finest and hardiest of the Golden Arbor-Vitaes. In bright, sunny situations and in cold winter weather, the south side of the tree has a coppery hue, tipped and shaded with yellow.

Compacta (Parson's Compact Arbor-Vitae). Dwarf, dense habit; grows 3 to 4 feet high; one of the best for cemeteries; excellent for hedges.

Thuya Occidentalis—American Arbor-Vitae

THUYA—Continued.

Columbia and Queen Victoria. Two varieties in which the young branches are tipped with white and silvery markings.

Ericoides (Heath Arbor-Vitae). A low bush, with soft, feathery foliage, light green in summer, changing to bronze in winter.

Globosa (Globe Arbor-Vitae). Forms a natural evergreen globe or ball without any trimming; very pretty and hardy.

Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor-Vitae). A fine, compact bush, with numerous flat branches of yellowish-green color. Unexcelled bordering foundation of a house, in the formal garden or evergreen bed. The head makes a dome three feet in diameter, dense and compact.

Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). One of the most beautiful varieties, very erect and regular in form, resembling the Irish Juniper; foliage a deep green color, well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. Unlike the Juniper it is easily transplanted, and sure to give satisfaction. One of the best.

Tom Thumb. A heath-leaved variety; hardier and lighter green than Ericoides. Has beautiful, soft feathery green foliage which changes to bronze in winter.

Sibirica (Siberian Arbor-Vitae). This well known popular variety is one of the most useful evergreens for the northern states, combining as it does excessive hardiness, regular, conical outline, and a peculiar dark green and remarkably dense foliage. Hedges or screens formed of it are especially beautiful, and more attractive than those made from the species.

Tsuga—Hemlock.

TSUGA - Hemlock

Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). Our beautiful native evergreen, naturally open, free and drooping in growth, but very dense when pruned, forming good specimen trees, hedges or shelters. Its dark, pure green color is retained all winter, and its grace and vigor to extreme old age. Grows naturally to a large tree, but can be trimmed to any desired size.

Evergreen Shrubs

These beautiful plants produce some of the most pleasing results in ornamental planting. No garden or plantation is altogether satisfactory without some provision for results and effects that may be had continually throughout the winter. Groups of evergreen shrubs aid wonderfully in brightening the winter aspects of our gardens.

DAPHNE

Cneorum. A dwarf evergreen shrub, producing fragrant rosy-lilac flowers in May and June; foliage dark green and glossy; a plant which every one wants at sight.

ILEX - Holly

Opaca (American Holly). Tree with spreading, short branches; pyramidal head; leaves oval, with large, remote, spiny teeth, rarely entire; dull green above, yellowish-green beneath; handsome red berries.

KALMIA - American Laurel

A small genus of North American evergreen shrubs with leathery leaves and attractive flowers. They require moist, shaded localities and well drained soil.

Latifolia (Mountain Laurel, Calico Bush). One of the most valuable shrubs for massing in woods and shady spots. It forms a medium-sized or large evergreen, with smooth, oval, bright green leaves. The pink and white flowers are borne in corymbs.

RHODODENDRON

Catawbiense (Carolina Rose Bay). This parent of most of the hardy hybrid varieties is found on mountain ranges from Virginia southward. Flowers violet-purple, in large heads. When grown in masses they make a magnificent show. It seldom grows more than four feet high, but forms a very symmetrical shrub which is very ornamental for lawns.

Maximum. Found generally throughout New England and the Eastern states. Its foliage is a glossy green, taking on a deeper color when in shady positions. The flowers, white or rosy-white, being borne in June and early July. Extremely useful and decorative for lining drives or walks, or planted as an undergrowth in thin woods. Grows 8 to 10 feet high.

Hybrid Varieties. We have a large list of Hybrid varieties of Rhododendrons in all colors and shades.

Barberry Hedge (Berberis Thunbergii).

Hedges and Screens

Twenty or thirty years ago the only hedges to be seen were the Osage Orange, Honey Locust, and occasionally an American Arbor-Vitae These hedges were usually planted as dividing lines between property, and occasionally around the garden or lawn. At the present time more attention is given to variety of form and foliage, and many pretty effects are to be seen in towns and villages. The ornamental hedge seems to have supplanted the iron and picket fences, as it gives more harmonious effect.

For hedge fences that will turn stock, the Honey Locust is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will flourish in almost any soil.

The Osage Orange has been more generally used for this purpose, as it is of more rapid growth and easier cultivated. Both stand trimming so that they can be made to assume any desired shape, and, being covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns, make a close, firm and almost impenetrable barrier that will turn any ordinary farm stock. Among the Evergreens, we would suggest first the American Arbor-Vitae and Norway Spruce, as they succeed nearly everywhere, and are readily transplanted, and can be trimmed to any desired shape. The Siberian Arbor-Vitae, Red Cedar and Hemlock Spruce are also very fine for low hedges along walks and about gardens. The Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae, and Dwarf are very desirable.

Among the finest shrubs for deciduous hedges are the California and Common Privet. Each year we find that the use of the different varieties of Privet is growing. In many towns and cities the Privet is used more than all other varieties of plants and evergreens put together. Privet can be pruned at any time, and the more this is done the better it will look and thicker it will grow. Insects never attack it, and it does not grow dull, but holds its beautiful green foliage throughout the season. Remarkable for the beauty of its evergreen foliage and strong, regular, symmetrical growth. The foliage is dark green, very glossy and waxlike; hardy everywhere.

Berberis Thunbergii and Vulgaris stand trimming well and are very ornamental for hedges. Japan Quince, Spiraea Van Houttei and Tartarian Honeysuckle are also used and we recommend them highly. For low growing, Deutzia Gracilis or Lemoinei.

You will find these different varieties of evergreens and plants described elsewhere in this catalogue. We can supply them in quantities and in different sizes.

California Privet.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

Climbing Vines

Vines are useful in many ways. They give quick results when planted on a new place, before trees and shrubs become established. For covering fences, rocks, walls, banks and trellises, they are peculiarly adapted. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete.

AKEBIA

Quinata. A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate-purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters. The foliage is never attacked by insects, and is distinctly ornamental.

ARISTOLOCHIA - Dutchman's Pipe

Sipho (Birthwort). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers.

Dutchman's Pipe—Aristolochia.

AMPELOPSIS

Quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). A very rapid growing vine covered with heavy digitate leaves affording shade and of great beauty when changing to scarlet in autumn. The best climber to grow over porches, rocks or tree stumps. One of the most hardy.

Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy). The now famous Japan or Boston Ivy used so extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting a surface, and the autumnal tints of green and red are unsurpassed for beauty. The plants when young should have a winter protection, but when well established no vine cares for itself equal to this superb variety.

BIGNONIA - Trumpet Flower

Radicans. A strong climber. Foliage dark green and pinnate. Flowers in clusters, trumpet shape, orange-red, 5 to 6 inches long, at intervals through the summer.

Grandiflora. A variety having large dark orange-colored flowers.

CELASTRUS - Bitter Sweet

Scandens. A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retained all winter. Very bright in effect and charming for winter house decoration.

CLEMATIS, or VIRGIN'S BOWER

Of all the vines used for either shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis in its many and various forms. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars, along garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rockwork, it has no rival among the strong-growing blossoming plants. Their delight is in rich soil and a sunny situation, and they are perfectly hardy. They should be well mulched with rotten manure in winter.

LARGE-FLOWERED VARIETIES

Henryi. Flowers large, fine form, beautiful creamy-white, vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Jackmanni. This variety is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower, and produces a mass of intense violet-purple flowers four to six inches in diameter, from June until October.

Madam Edouard Andre. A distinct new variety, lately imported from France, very handsome red.

Kermesina (Splendida). A very choice variety, bearing the utmost profusion of bloom; the flowers are of medium size and bright wine color; a strong, free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time.

Ramona. A strong, rampant grower and free perpetual bloomer. The flowers are very large, often measuring six to seven inches in diameter, and of the most perfect shape. Color rich lavender-blue.

SMALL-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

Coccinea. A beautiful new variety with bright scarlet, small, bell-shaped flowers; a very choice and attractive variety of Clematis.

Paniculata. A great novelty from Japan. This variety of Clematis has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage. It is particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars, fences, where a trellis or support can be provided for it to climb on. The flowers are of medium size, very fragrant, and are produced in great profusion in late summer. We can recommend this novelty in the strongest manner as one of the best vines to grow near the house; it makes a growth of from twenty-five to thirty feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each season. See illustration on this page.

DIOSCOREA - Cinnamon Vine

Batatas. The odd and quaint Cinnamon Vine, most conspicuous in fall when small tubers cluster in the axils of its dark, glossy, arrow-shaped leaves. The white flowers are small, but fill the air with a delightful cinnamon odor.

DOLICHOS - Kudzu Vine

Japonica. A magnificent climbing vine for all purposes, growing 40 to 50 feet in a season; especially adapted to covering pergolas or to secure dense shade. The leaves resemble those of the lima bean in shape and are dark green and woolly. Flowers pea-shaped; borne in long, handsome racemes.

Ampelopsis Veitchii.

Clematis Paniculata.

LONICERA - Honeysuckle

var. Halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). Pure white and creamy-yellow, very fragrant flowers; in bloom the whole season. Almost evergreen. Besides its ordinary uses as a climber, it is valuable for covering banks, bare places, etc., where grass will not grow.

Sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). This and its varieties are among the handsomest species in cultivation. Flowers scarlet and trumpet-formed.

var. flava (Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle). Large, clustered yellow flowers.

LYCIUM

Chinese (Matrimony Vine). Sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple-flowered, showy fruited. Extra vigorous in growth, bearing prodigious crops of large scarlet berries.

PERIPLOCA

Graeca (Silk Vine). A rapid-growing, beautiful climber, with glossy green lanceolate foliage. Fine for arbors or trellises.

WISTARIA

Magnifica. Flowers in dense drooping racemes of a pale lavender color.

Multijuga. A Japanese species, with dark blue flowers, borne in racemes of astonishing length.

Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth.

var. alba. Differs from the Chinese only in having pure white flowers.

A Fine Rose Garden

Roses

The Rose, "The Queen of Flowers," is justly one of the most popular in cultivation, and none gives better satisfaction to the lover of beautiful flowers when properly treated. To obtain richness and luxuriance of foliage, and well developed flowers, it must receive good cultivation. With good treatment it will yield a varied, profuse and beautiful display of flowers from June to November.

To obtain the most satisfactory results they should be planted in well drained, deep, rich, loamy soil. If not naturally rich and deep, it should be made so by trenching or spading to the depth of two feet and incorporating with it well prepared compost of rotted manure. For winter protection and to keep the soil in fine condition, an application of compost should be given them late in the autumn, and spaded into the ground the following spring.

Pruning is necessary to maintain a good shape, and to secure a good supply of young wood. This should be done in the spring; the latter part of March is the best time. This is done by cutting off the previous year's growth to within three or four buds. The remaining buds will then throw out vigorous branches, and in due season produce a splendid bloom. This mode of pruning, however, is not applicable to climbing roses until the desired surface or space is covered.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

The perfect hardiness, free blooming quality, blooming at intervals from June to November, the perfect shape and rich colors of the flowers, varying from pure white to bright crimson and dark purple, together with the fragrance of nearly all varieties, combine to make the Hybrid Perpetual Roses the most beautiful and desirable class in cultivation.

To obtain the best results they should be planted in a rich, deep, well-drained soil. They require an annual pruning, which should be done in the spring before the buds start. They are greatly benefited by an application of long, strawy manure placed around the stems to the space of several feet.

Alfred Colomb (Dark Red). Flowers are large, of fine globular form; a brilliant carmine-crimson. Raised from Jacqueminot. Extremely fragrant flower, and in every way a superb rose. Fine for general cultivation. Foliage large and handsome. A compact, handsomely shaped, very attractive rose.

Alfred Colomb.

Anna de Diesbach. Very large and fragrant flowers of a rich carmine color. A notable hardy and superior garden rose.

Baron de Bonstettin. A handsome dark, rich, velvety red rose, very double and full, fragrant. A splendid sort.

Beauty of Waltham. Beautiful bright crimson, very large and full, a free bloomer and deliciously perfumed.

Clio. A rose of perfect form and finish, with broad, thick petals, high, full center, beautiful from pointed bud to fully opened flower. The color is a delicate satiny blush, with slightly deeper center. The plant is strong and blooms freely, displaying its great flowers boldly on good stems against large, rich leaves.

Coquette des Blanches. Medium size, full and handsome. Pure white, sometimes slightly tinged with pink. One of the hardiest and finest of the white roses.

Coquette des Alpes. Pure white, sometimes shaded with a blush, large and full, a very profuse bloomer. One of the finest.

Duke of Edinburg. Brilliant crimson-scarlet, shaded with maroon.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich crimson-maroon with dark variety shading. The flowers are large, full, globe-shaped, thick-petaled, and very fragrant. Grows well and blooms freely, with many handsome buds in autumn.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson, with darker shadings; large, full, shapely, fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. The finest white Hybrid Perpetual rose, with large, full flowers of splendid form. One of the best.

Frau Karl Druschki.

General Jacqueminot.

Fisher Holmes. One of the choicest of perpetual roses. Bush is vigorous and produces freely of superb blossoms. Color brilliant carmine crimson.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson, large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown. Of fine free growth; a universal favorite.

John Hopper. A fine and free blooming old sort, with large, full, handsome flowers of fresh bright rose. By far one of the best.

Jubilee. A notable rose of recent introduction, that ranks among the best dark sorts. Deep, flashing crimson, with shadings of velvety maroon; very large and quite fragrant. Of compact, bushy growth, with good dark foliage and long flower-stems.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. Grand flowers of light silvery pink, produced quite freely; cup-shaped, very large, slightly fragrant; distinct, choice.

Marchioness of Lorne. Long, handsome buds, opening into large, full, cupped flowers, of rich, shining rose colors, shaded with carmine; perpetual blooming.

Margaret Dickson. Of magnificent form, white with pale flesh center; petals very large, sheli shaped and of great substance; fragrant; foliage very large, dark green; a vigorous grower.

Magna Charta. Bright, rosy pink, flushed with carmine; very large, full and double, fragrant.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Continued.

Marshall P. Wilder. Raised from the seed of Gen. Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; color cherry-carmine. In wood, foliage and form of flower it resembles Alfred Colomb. But the seedling excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. The very finest of its color.

Mrs. John Laing. For outdoor planting this is one of the best roses introduced for many years. Satiny-pink; entirely hardy, and blooms almost constantly throughout the season. Flowers of immense size, full and double, exceedingly fragrant, borne in great profusion on long, stiff stems. The buds are long and pointed. Plant a vigorous grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan. A velvety, blackish-crimson rose, of deep, distinct shade; the darkest rose in cultivation; large, full and very handsome. Free bloomer.

Paul Neyron. The largest rose in cultivation; sometimes called the Peony Rose; color bright, fresh, cerise-red. The plant makes a strong, healthy growth, and has clean, glossy foliage; blooms almost without intermission from June until late October. One of the most satisfactory Hybrid Perpetuals.

Clio (See page 61)

Prince Camille de Rohan.

Soleil d'Or. New; this magnificent variety, like the Persian Yellow, is perfectly hardy; it retains a good deal of the character of the Persian Yellow; its growth is robust, very vigorous; the flowers large, full and globular, measuring three and one-half inches across, and fragrant; color superb, varying from gold and orange yellow to reddish gold. It has received numerous gold medals throughout Europe.

Tom Wood. Cherry-red flowers of fine size and fullness; makes a strong, clean growth, well furnished with heavy foliage and bold, long-stemmed flowers; blooms with especial freedom in the autumn.

Ulrich Brunner. A rose of beautiful form and finish, very striking from its color of brilliant cherry-crimson. The bush is vigorous, blooming continually in the open air, and displaying its superb glowing flowers on good stems.

Vick's Caprice. A novel, striped rose, with ground color of soft satiny pink distinctly marked with white and carmine. It is beautiful in bud form, being quite long and pointed, also showing the stripes and markings to great advantage, making a desirable rose for cutting.

The Charming Effect of a Climbing Rose on a Trellis.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Among these beautiful climbing plants, the Prairie Roses rank first. The perfect hardiness of this class of Roses, their strong growth and luxuriant foliage, adapt them for covering arbors, walls, trellises, and unsightly objects, which, together with their immense clusters of beautiful flowers commend them to all lovers of the beautiful. Require little pruning, except to thin out weak or dead branches.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white, very double; flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best white climbers.

Climbing American Beauty. One of the most magnificent of the new Climbing Roses. The flowers have the same form and color of the famous American Beauty—a rich, rosy crimson, and are delightfully fragrant. A rampant climber and always in bloom.

Dorothy Perkins. This is a most beautiful new shell-pink rose, having the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler. Very double, sweetly scented; absolutely hardy. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled. Buds are remarkably handsome. Holds its color a long time without fading.

White Dorothy. Among Rambler Roses none has justly gained greater popularity than the beautiful pink Dorothy Perkins. The White Dorothy is a duplicate except in color, which is white, a decided acquisition to this class of Roses.

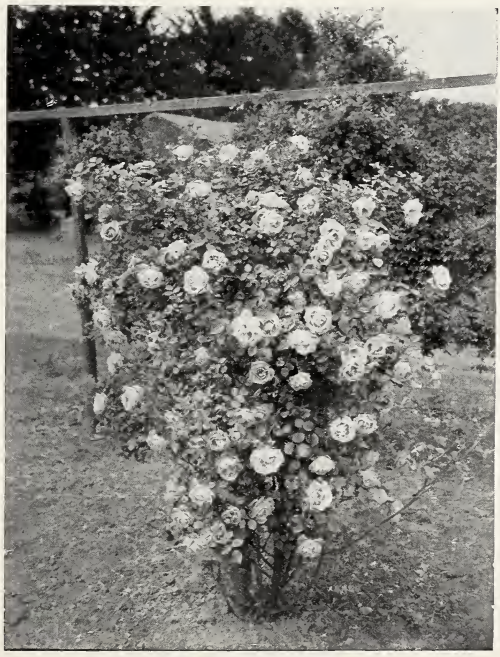
Queen of the Prairies. Bright, rosy-red, striped with white; large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

Russell's Cottage. Rich crimson, medium size, very double and full; blooms abundantly.

THE RAMBLER ROSES

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau). The newest and most remarkable addition to this splendid family of Roses. Its habit is very similar to the Crimson, White and Yellow Ramblers, but the color is a purplish-blue. Character of flower is very similar to that of the White Rambler, but the unique color makes this rose distinctly an acquisition to the Rose collection.

Crimson. This remarkable rose comes to us by the way of England from Japan, the home of many of the most valuable flowering plants; its habit of growth is extremely vigorous, young plants often making shoots of from 8 to 10 feet in a season; it is therefore a most desirable variety for trailing upon walls, trellises, etc, but can also be advantageously grown as a pillar rose (fastened to a stake), or by pruning back it may be kept in a bush form. It is also very sucessfully grown as a pot plant, and its perfect adaptability to all of these uses adds much to its value. The foliage is exceptionally large and glossy, and when the plant is in bloom it looks like a mass of double crimson flowers.



Queen of the Prairies.

RAMBLER ROSES—Continued.

Excelsa. One of the finest of the new Climbing Roses, with brilliant scarlet, double flowers borne in immense trusses. It is a big improvement on the Crimson Rambler, in that its flowers are brighter in color and the foliage is not subject to mildew, being dark, glossy green, and retains its color all summer. The flowers are borne in trusses of thirty to forty on each, and when in full bloom it is a wonderful sight.

Flower of Fairfield (Perpetual Flowering Crimson Rambler). Of the numerous varieties raised in the last few years, it is doubtless one of the best. Its flowers, which are produced in marvelous profusion, are of a fine crimson color and more brilliant than the common Crimson Rambler. The growth is vigorous, flowering freely and continuously throughout the season.

Goldfinch. An extra-strong climbing Rose, with beautiful clusters of golden-yellow flowers and handsome foliage. One of the best of the new yellow Climbing Roses, and much superior to the old Yellow Rambler.

Pink. Similar to others of this group, but with pink flower clusters.

Philadelphia. An improvement on the Crimson, with larger trusses of flowers which are perfectly double and more deeply colored. The color does not fade out, and the foliage is handsome at all times. Splendid for covering pergolas and porches.

Yellow Rambler. Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters, very sweet-scented; a clear, decided yellow. The hardiest of all yellow climbing roses.

White Rambler. In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower, this is identical with Crimson Rambler, differing in color.

Seven Sisters, or Greville. Vary in color from blush to crimson; flowers in large clusters; not hardy.

Tennessee Belle. A strong, vigorous climber and free bloomer; bright rosy blush.

Tausendschoen. One of the finest of all climbing roses, with heavy clusters of large double flowers in all shades from pure white to deep pink in bloom at the same time. It is this charming habit that has given it its name, which means "Thousand Beauties." A strong, vigorous grower, its foliage is large, and handsome, and retains its freshness all summer. Blooms profusely from the first of June until the last of July, ten to fifteen double roses in each cluster.

Excelsa Climbing Rose.

Paul Neyron (See page 62).

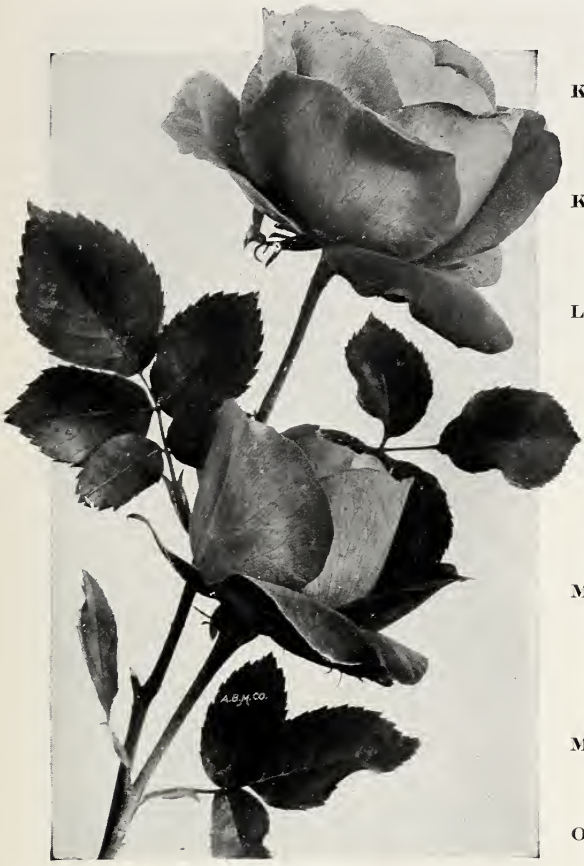
Everblooming Roses

The Tea, Hybrid Tea and Polyantha

We group together under the general heading of Everblooming, all varieties that flower freely throughout the season. It comprises the Teas, Bourbons, Bengals, Polyanthas, together with all their numerous intermediate forms and Hybrids. As a rule they are not entirely hardy in the Northern states without protection, but the dwarfer kinds are readily preserved by cutting down the entire plant in the autumn to within six or eight inches of the ground and covering with long, strawy stable manure. The exquisite buds produced by some of the varieties, and the delightful fragrance of others, especially the Teas, render them popular for house plants. They are also specially desirable for planting closely in beds.

American Beauty. (T.) Although strictly a Hybrid Tea, this elegant rose is usually classed among the Hybrid Perpetuals, owing to its vigorous growth. Very large, double, bright carmine red. Fine for forcing.

Clothilde Soupert. (P.) Pearly-white but variable, the same plant often producing red and white blossoms; free bloomer and constant.



Gruss an Teplitz.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES—Continued.

General McArthur. (H. T.) The form of flower and bud is simply superb, and it lasts as long when cut as any Rose we have ever seen. The bud when first opening is the brightest crimson-scarlet, and the flower retains this perfect coloring until it drops its petals. Blooms continuously the whole season through and gives fine stems for cutting.

Gruss an Teplitz. (H. T.) Sometimes called Crimson Hermosa. The color is dark, rich crimson, passing to velvety fiery red. Flowers large, full and sweet; very showy and handsome, blooms constantly, throwing up fresh buds and flowers the whole growing season. It is a healthy, vigorous grower.

Hermosa (Bengal or Bourbon Rose). Daintily cupped, semi-double flowers of a brilliant shade of pink. A fine, fragrant old favorite that is always in bloom. One of the best of this class and fine for bedding.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy-white; sweetly fragrant; very full and large flowers and large, pointed buds. Very hardy and continuous bloomer.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. (H. T.) One of the most promising of recently introduced Roses. It is vigorous and sends up strong, erect, flowering shoots; the flowers are of perfect form, of a lovely carmine color, changing to pink, and highly fragrant; they possess the marked peculiarity of developing slowly and lasting for a long time.

Killarney, White. (H. T.) In all respects similar to the Pink Killarney except in the color of its flowers, which are of a brilliant glistening white and borne on extra-long, stiff stems. Particularly beautiful in bud state.

Killarney, Pink. (H. T.) Considered by many to be the most beautiful pink Rose ever introduced. It forms a strong, vigorous bush, with beautiful foliage, bearing a wondrous profusion of magnificent Roses all summer.

LOS ANGELES. This is by all odds, one of the finest roses ever introduced. The growth is very vigorous, and produces a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of a luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of petals; in richness of fragrance it equals in intensity the finest Marechal Niel. The buds are long and pointed, and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions, while the beauty of form and ever increasing wealth of color is maintained from the incipient bud until the last petal drops.

Maman Cochet. (T.) The best pink Tea for bedding, on account of its vigor, hardiness and lavish bloom. Flowers and buds are as large, full, perfectly formed and fragrant as those of any bud rose grown under glass. An exquisite silvery-rose, with shading of buff and salmon.

Maman Cochet, White. (T.) Has all the good qualities of the pink variety in the way of hardiness and blooming, but flowers are beautiful silvery-white, exquisitely fragrant.

OPHELIA. (H. T.) Beautiful in bud and flower, blooms freely; a long keeper. Color salmon-pink shading to rose. A very attractive and beautiful variety. One of the best hybrid teas.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock.

Bed of Baby Rambler Roses

Pink Soupert. (P.) Beautiful lively pink, a great and constant bloomer, and one of the best bedding roses.

Prince of Bulgaria. A magnificent Rose, noted for its bright green, fresh foliage and extra-large buds. Outer petals are bright rosy flesh-color, center petals slightly lighter.

Baby Rambler Roses

Baby Rambler. The world's greatest rose. We have no hesitation in saying that the bushes of the Dwarf Perpetual Crimson Rambler are perfectly hardy and vigorous. Originated at Orleans, France, and is a Hybrid produced by crossing Crimson Rambler and the Gloire des Polyanthus; has the flowering quality of the latter, the color of the Crimson Rambler (clear, brilliant, ruby-rose). It blooms in clusters and is very continuous. The time of blooming of the first umbel is not ended when the adjacent branches are ready to open with a considerable number of flowers, so that the period of blooming is not interrupted until after severe frosts.

Maman Cochet (See page 65).

White Baby Rambler. The same as Baby Rambler, with white flowers.

Moss Roses

This division of Roses embraces many of the most desirable qualities. The fine, mossy buds, large, fragrant flowers and perfect hardiness make it a universal favorite. It is benefitted by an application of well-rotted manure, and a moderate pruning.

Admiral Dewey. Dark red; very vigorous grower; one of the very best.

Countess of Murinais. Pure white, large, very vigorous; one of the best white Mosses.

Crested (Cristata). Distinct rose, fine, curiously crested buds.

Glory of Mosses. Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful; very mossy and fragrant.

Henry Martin. Fine, rosy pink, large, very sweet and mossy.

Luxemburg. Clear, deep crimson, large, very sweet and mossy.

Perpetual White. Pure white, double, beautiful, vigorous.

Salet. Bright rose, blush edges, large, profuse flowering. An elegant moss.

AUSTRIAN ROSES

This class flowers on extreme ends of wood of previous season's growth; very little pruning is therefore required.

Harrison's Yellow. Double, bright yellow; very showy and fine.

Persian Yellow. Deep bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer and much the finest hardy yellow rose. This does the best when budded.

Sweetbrier Roses

Rubiginosa (English Sweetbrier). An old garden favorite that is highly prized on account of the delightful fragrance of its leaves and young branches. It is perfectly hardy, and once planted requires very little care. It is particularly fine for hedges, and makes splendid single plants on the lawn.

LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEETBRIERS

Amy Robsart. Charming deep rose.

Anna of Geierstein. Rich dark crimson.

Brenda. Delicate shade of peach.

Flora McIvor. White, tinted with rose.

Meg Merriles. Bright crimson. Distinct.

Rose Bradwardine. Beautiful rose color.

Rosa Rugosa

This Japanese rose forms a sturdy bush, four to five feet high, covered with large, dark green, glossy foliage, crowned with terminal clusters of ten to twenty flowers, each three inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy. A valuable plant for the hardy border of shrubberies, its large, handsome, scarlet fruits being very ornamental all through the autumn and early winter months. It also makes a splendid hedge, its foliage being impervious to the attacks of insects of all kinds.

Alba Rugosa. Single, pure white, having five petals, and highly scented.

Rubra Rugosa. Single, bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large brilliant berries of much beauty.

Agnes Emily Carman. Flowers large, semi-double, fine in the bud state; rich, deep crimson. A remarkably free bloomer, and continues in bloom a long time.

Madam Georges Bruant. Buds long and pointed, semi-double when open, white and fragrant; borne in clusters through the season; vigorous and hardy.

Blanc Double de Coubert. Purest paper-white; blooming in clusters of from five to ten flowers; double, very sweet. A strong, rampant grower, having the true Rugosa foliage. Flowers nearly 5 inches in diameter, produced freely and lasting well. Perfectly hardy.

Belle Poitevine. Very free and branching; every tip is laden with immense bouquets of large pink Roses. Buds very long; perfume exquisite and unique.

Charles Frederick Worth. A hybrid Rugosa Rose of extremely strong growth, with attractive deep green foliage, more dense than other varieties. Flowers are deep crimson with carmine shadings.

Consul Ferdinand Meyer. Large, cup-shaped, double silvery-pink flowers, borne well above handsome Rugosa foliage. Exquisitely perfumed and perfectly hardy.

New Century. A splendid Rose of the Rugosa type, with clear, flesh-pink flowers 3 to 4 inches across, perfectly full and double. Its perfumes remind one of the sweetbriers; one of the most constant bloomers of its class.

Rugosa Rose—Madam Georges Bruant.

Wichuraiana or Memorial Rose

Will creep over the ground like ivy, or can be trained up to a post or trellis. Hardy as grass, and will grow in sun or shade, poor ground or rich. Needs no protection, will take care of itself and bloom profusely every season, without attention. The flowers are single and very large, frequently five or six inches around, pure satiny-white, with bright golden center. They are borne in large clusters, covering the bush with a sheet of snowy blossoms during the early summer months.

Manda's Triumph. Large double white flowers.

Pink Roamer. Single, bright pink flowers with white center.

South Orange Perfection. Remarkably free flowering; about one and one-half inches in diameter, soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

Universal Favorite. Flowers are very double, two inches and more in diameter, of a beautiful rose color, very fragrant.

Tree Roses

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy stems 4 to 5 feet high, and thus form tree shapes, When in full bloom they are very handsome and are becoming more popular every year as the demand for formal gardens grows. It is very necessary to have varieties which will lend themselves to the severe pruning and training necessary to produce the tree form, and in this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetual or hardy class, with flowers of white, pink, scarlet and crimson.

Hardy Perennials

These can be used to best advantage in groups and beds on the lawn as borders for drives, walks, or in front of shrubbery and in the garden. Some of the tall growing sorts may be planted in among the shrubbery with good effect. Most of the perennials can be planted in the spring or fall. Soil should be kept well fertilized. A light covering of coarse, strawy manure or something that will not pack is beneficial in winter.

ACHILLEA - Yarrow

Ptarmica (The Pearl). Small double white flowers, very valuable for borders and gardens, a profuse bloomer.

ANEMONE - Windflower

One of the most showy of autumn-blooming herbaceous plants. Blooms freely from August until cut down by frost. In light, somewhat moist, rich soil, the plants make a beautiful hardy border or bed. A slight covering of leaves or straw is sufficient protection in most severe winters.

Japonica, var. alba. Pure white, with yellow centers; large, single, long-stemmed flowers. The plant grows 2 to 3 feet high, and blooms from September until frost comes. Fine for cutting.

var. Prince Henry. Large, semi-double, deep red flowers on stems 1½ to 2½ feet high. August to October.

var. Queen Charlotte. Large, semi-double, flowers of silvery-pink on stems 2 to 3 feet high.

var. Rose d'Automne. Rosy lilac, large semi-double flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet high.

var. Rosea Superba. Pale rose; plant grows 2 to 3 feet high, blooms from August to October.

AQUILEGIA - Columbine

Caerulea (Sky-blue Columbine). Flowers have large blue sepals with white petals.

ARUNDO - The Reed

Donax (Great Reed). A hardy, strong growing variety from Spain, grows 10 to 15 feet. Rich green, broad pointed leaves.

BOCCONIA

Cordata (Plume Poppy). Stately, growing from 6 to 8 feet high, with large foliage and long spikes of white flowers in August.

Achillea—The Pearl.

BAPTISIA - False Indigo

Australis (Blue False Indigo). Two feet high, with deep blue flowers in pretty racemes during June and July. Give a sunny, well-drained position.

BOLTONIA - False Chamomile

Asteroides. Tall, 4 feet or more in height, with white, aster-like flowers in broad heads during August. Handsome for borders and masses.

var. Latisquama. Same habit, but with masses of pale lilac flowers.

CAMPANULA

Persicifolia (Peach Bell). Grows 1½ to 2 feet high and produces a great number of blue salver-shaped flowers during June and July.

var. Alba. Same as the type, but with white flowers.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Golden Queen (Yellow). Hardy, large flowered.

Victory (White).

COREOPSIS

Grandiflora. Bright golden flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet long, in May and June. Flowers much larger and handsomer than the other variety.

Lanceolata. A beautiful hardy border plant that grows 15 to 18 inches high and produces its bright golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. Beautiful masses and a favorite for cutting.

CONVALLARIA - Lily of the Valley

Majalis. Large, luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped, in pretty racemes, and very fragrant.

DIELYTRA OR DICENTRA - Bleeding Heart

Spectabilis. The showy, heart-shaped flowers of rosy-crimson and silvery-white of this plant are borne on a graceful, drooping raceme a foot or more in length. It is superb for the garden, and perfectly hardy everywhere. Flowers in April and May.

Coreopsis Grandiflora.

A Beautiful Perennial Border

Dianthus—Pinks

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued.

DELPHINIUM - Larkspur

There is no hardy perennial more easily grown than the Delphinium. It revels in full sunshine and a deeply worked, rich soil, with plenty of water during dry spells.

Formosum. The old favorite dark blue variety, grows from three to four feet high, very vigorous and free flowering; one of the best.

DIANTHUS - Pink

Barbatus (Sweet William). Among the most esteemed and valuable of hardy plants, producing flowers of a great variety of colors.

DIGITALIS - Foxglove

Ornamental plants, bearing spikes of long, tubular flowers. Very popular and much employed in gardens.

Purpurea. Flowers purple, varying to white, in long terminal spikes; 2 to 3 feet. June to August.

ERIANTHUS - Ravenna Grass

Ravennae. Resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. Attains a height of from nine to twelve feet. Being perfectly hardy, Erianthus is a valuable grass for the decoration of lawns.

EULALIA

These beautiful hardy grasses are deserving of the highest commendation. For the garden they are invaluable, being very showy and ornamental and of easy cultivation. They should be in every collection.

Japonica. The type; a vigorous grower with large plumes; 4 to 6 feet.

var. Gracillima Univittata. A beautiful ornamental grass with narrow, graceful foliage. Very valuable; 4 to 6 feet.

var. Variegata. Handsomely variegated leaves 4 to 6 feet.

var. Zebrina (Zebra-Striped Eulalia). One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses; foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green; 4 to 6 feet.

FUNKIA - Day Lily

The Funkias all make handsome, showy plants with beautiful, broad, ovate leaves, and large, lily-like, fragrant flowers in large clusters. They like to grow in moist, shaded places and form clumps 12 to 20 inches high. In bloom from July to September.

Undulata Variegata. One of the most popular border plants cultivated; very striking foliage, green all splashed with white.

Lanceolata (Day Lily). Handsome foliage of deep glossy green color, free blooming habit. Will do first-class close to buildings or under shade of trees.

GAILLARDIA - Blanket Flower

A genus of very ornamental hardy plants. Flowers yellow or purple, 2 inches across, single on naked stems. Very showy. Early summer until autumn.

Delphinium—Larkspur.

GYPSOPHILA

Paniculata (Baby's Breath). 2 to 3 feet in height and most graceful in effect, with mist-like white flowers that are popular for cutting, as they give an air of grace and harmony to any arrangement. Blooms July to September.

HEMEROCALLIS

Dumortieri. Very dwarf and compact, 1½ to 2 feet high, producing an endless number of large, lily-like blossoms of a bright orange color in June. The smallest plant will bloom freely the first year.

Flava (Lemon Lily). A pretty plant, with long, narrow leaves and flower stalks 2 to 3 feet high. These are crowned in June by beautiful lemon-colored flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter and delightfully fragrant.

Thunbergii. Beautiful lemon-yellow, fragrant flowers from July to September. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high, and bears eight to ten flowers on each stalk.

HELIANTHUS - Perennial Sunflower

Mollis Grandiflorus (Sunflowers). Light lemon-yellow, large, single. Foliage quite hairy.

HIBISCUS - Mallow

Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). Large purplish-pink or nearly white flowers. Grows 4 to 5 feet high and blooms in August and September. One of the most gorgeous of perennials and attracts great attention wherever grown.

Hibiscus.

var. Crimson Eye. Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson. Blooms very profusely, the plants being covered all summer with a wealth of most beautiful, attractive flowers.

Single Everblooming Hollyhocks

HOLLYHOCK

The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite, full of sentiment and association with a distant past. It is a plant of strong, vigorous growth and noble aspect, with elegant camellia-like flowers that form perfect rosettes.

Single Mixed. We have a splendid assortment of these majestic old-fashioned flowers which everyone knows and loves. They grow 4 to 6 feet tall—higher at times—and bloom from July to August.

We offer a fine collection of double sorts in four distinct colors: Crimson, Yellow, Pink and White.

IRIS - German Iris or Fleur de Lis

The following are the best of the standard sorts, usually in bloom at Decoration Day and are fine cut. When flowers are wanted for shipping purposes cut in bud and all buds will open fine, and for garden display they have no equal. The following is no doubt the finest collection in America:

Aurea. Golden-yellow.

Genuine Pallida Dalmatica. The crowned queen of the German Iris. Flowers exceedingly large and the most beautiful light blue, clear and pure, very vigorous, and head and shoulders above all other blue German Iris.

Honorable. Golden-yellow, lower falls reticulated crimson.

Border Planting of German Iris

Mad. Chereau. White, blue margin; very fine.
Parisiensis. A very beautiful purple.
Stenophylla. Very fragrant, lavender.

IRIS - Fleur de Lis

Japonica (Japanese Iris, Kaempferi). The flowers are broad and flat. They exhibit a wonderful variety of colors and shades and appear later than the others. They rank among the most desirable of hardy plants; succeed best in a moist soil.

LAVANDULA - Lavender

Vera (Common Lavender). Fragrant foliage; flowers blue; 1 to 2 feet; July.

LIATRIS - Blazing Star

Desirable border plants with long dense spikes of rose, blue and purple flowers. Best varieties.

LOBELIA

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Erect perennials, 2 to 4 feet high, with intense cardinal-red flowers from May to September, borne in a loose raceme. One of the most showy and brilliant flowers of the garden.

Fulgens, var. Queen Victoria. Brilliant scarlet flowers and purple foliage. Blooms May to September.

LYCHNIS - Lamp Flower

Chalcedonica (Scarlet Lychnis). Brilliant scarlet; large truss; 2 feet. June and July.

var. Alba. A form of the preceding with white flowers.

Viscaria Splendens, fl. pl. Double bright rose, one of the best perennials; 1 foot. June.

PAPAVER - Poppy.

Showy perennials with large flowers, of rich and striking colors.

Orientale (Oriental Poppy). Deep scarlet; large; very showy; 18 inches. June.

PHALARIS - Ribbon Grass

Arundinacea Variegata. Green leaves striped lengthwise with creamy white. Forms handsome clumps and contrasts well in bed or lines with other grasses.

Japanese Iris.

Peonies in Border.

HARDY PHLOXES

These are justly esteemed as the finest of herbaceous plants. They are of dwarf habit, perfectly hardy, of very easy culture, and yield a profusion of bright, showy bloom. They are hardly equaled by any other hardy plant for the decoration of the garden.

Athis. Light salmon-rose; tallest of all.
Bridesmaid. Pure white with large crimson center.
Charlotte Saisson. White, suffused crimson; tall.
Diplomat. Large; lilac, with crimson eye.
Eclaireur. Salmon-scarlet, bright crimson eye.
Princess Louise. White, with pink eye; dwarf.
The Pearl. Tall, white, late.

PHYSOSTEGIA - Dragon-Head

Virginiana. Forms tall, handsome clumps, 3 to 4 feet high, with many spikes of odd-shaped gaping, rosy-purple flowers through July and August. Variable in color.

var. Speciosa Alba. A taller form, with acutely serrate leaves and dense spikes of erect, imbricated white flowers.

PLATYCODON - Chinese Bell-Flower

Grandiflorum. A valuable perennial, forming a dense branching bush of upright habit, with neat foliage. From the middle of July until late September it bears a constant succession of handsome, large, bell-shaped. deep blue flowers. Succeeds well in ordinary soil.

PAEONIA - Peony

Peonies have always held an important place among hardy plants, and with the wonderful improvement made during the recent years, have established themselves among the leaders for popular favor. They are the nearest rivaling the Rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom. They are hardier and more easily cultivated than their rival, and once planted, all is done, and each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. They are sometimes used for borders along walks, driveways and parks. As a hedge but one variety should be used, as the foliage of the different varieties is not alike. Do not expect too much of them the first year, they are a little slow in establishing themselves.

Anemonaeflora. Dark red.
Alexandrina. Pink.
Baron Rothschild. Silvery-rose center, bright rose.
Bertha d'Hour. Deep rose.
Carolina de Mather. Large, deep crimson.
Candidissima. Bluish white.
Chinensis Alba. Double white.
Chinensis Rosea. Clear light rose.
Delachei. Dark red.
Delicatissima. Light rose color.
Duke of Wellington. Sulphur-yellow.
Festiva Alba. Fine, large, pure white flowers.
Festiva Maxima.. Extra large, white center, petals tipped carmine.
Fulgida. Crimson.
Henry de May. Light crimson, full, shapely.
Jeanne d'Arc. Rose, center straw color.
Louis Van Houtte. Brilliant red.
Maria. Blood red.
Mad. Loise. Dark purple-violet.
Queen Victoria. White, yellow center.
Rose Fragrans. Deep rose, double, large and fragrant.
Rosea Delicatissima. Pink.
Rosea Elegans. Pink.
Rubra Triumphans. Dark red.
Triomphe du Nord. Rosy violet.

Yucca Filamentosa.

PLUMBAGO—Leadwort

Larpentae. A useful edging plant, bearing rich, deep blue flowers, and continuing in bloom until frost. An unusual color and always attractive.

RUDBECKIA—Cone Flower.

Laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow). A distinct tall growing hardy perennial, from 6 to 7 feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green; flowers very double, rich golden-yellow, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, borne on long, smooth stems, forming for the tall plant a solid head of bloom. Excellent for cutting.

Purpurea. (Purple Cone Flower). Splendid plant 3 feet high, with showy composite flowers, the drooping petals of which are reddish-purple and the center a large, cone-shaped disc of brown thickly set with gold in spiral lines. Blooms late summer. Shows well when planted in front of Golden Glow.

SALVIA - Sage

Pratensis. The handsomest and most generally useful of the hardy blue-flowered Salvias. A good border plant, with whorled spikes of a distinct, fine blue.

SEDUM - Stonecrop

These are unique and showy little spreading plants, with thick, succulent foliage various odd shapes and beautiful colors. The flowers, sometimes massed in broad clusters, are odd and interesting. Valuable for rockeries, borders and dry banks where nothing else will grow.

Acre. A pretty evergreen species, with yellow flowers. Used for edgings, etc.

Spectabile (Showy Sedum). A general favorite, used for a great variety of purposes. The rose-purple flowers are borne in broad, flat, showy heads. Very fine in autumn.

var. Alba. White flower-heads.

SPIRAEA - Meadow Sweet

These excellent border plants thrive well in any soil, but grow best in rich loam.

Aruncus. Light green pinnate foliage and immense branched panicles of small creamy-white flowers. Blooms early in spring.

Palmata. One of the handsomest herbaceous plants and very hardy; has beautiful palmate foliage, and a succession of showy deep crimson flowers. Very effective.

STOKESIA - Stokes' Aster

Cyanea. A native species producing beautiful sky-blue flowers like a China-Aster; September until frosts. One of the handsomest native plants. 12 inches.

TRITOMA - Red Hot Poker

These are tall and striking plants of much beauty when well placed and properly grown. The great spikes of red flowers, sent up from the center of a broad circle of green leaves have quite a rich and tropical appearance. Give some protection in cold climates.

Pfitzeri. Spikes a foot or more in length, thickly set with orange-scarlet to salmon flowers.

Uvaria (Kniphofia Aloides). Dazzling scarlet vermilion spikes of the sky-rocket order.

var. Grandiflora. A variety with larger flowers on longer spikes.

VERONICA - Speedwell

Amethystina. Amethyst-blue flowers in July and August. 2 feet.

Longifolia Subsessilis. A pretty species with blue flowers, produced on spikes a foot long, continuing in bloom the entire summer and fall.

YUCCA—Adam's Needle

Filamentosa. An evergreen, with large, dense, circular tufts of long, stiff, sharp-pointed leaves, from the center of which rise the flower spikes in early spring. They are 3 to 4 feet high, stout, branching near the top, and supporting hundreds of large, drooping, waxen-white flowers, that remain perfect for several weeks.

Sedum Spectabile.

Bed of Cannas.

Bulbs and Tubers for Spring Planting

Cannas

There is no flower that gives such universal satisfaction, continuing in bloom the entire summer from the time they are planted late in the Spring. They are of great variety and color; tall growing and dwarf. We give a few of the most desirable varieties.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF GREEN LEAVED VARIETIES

Alphonse Bouvier (The Weeping Canna). Brilliant deep cardinal flowers in heavy heads that droop gracefully, high above the foliage. 5 to 6 feet.

Buttercup. A profusely blooming dwarf Canna of thrifty habit, bearing large flowers of waxy, pure "buttercup" yellow. 3 feet.

Duke of Marlborough. The darkest-flowered Canna grown; rich crimson-maroon, 4 to 5 feet.

Dwarf Florence Vaughan. Shorter and more even growth than the original, giving greater size and richer color to the flowers. 2½ feet.

Chicago. Light cherry-scarlet with faint purplish gloss, on large, loosely arranged spikes. 4½ feet.

Crimson Bedder. Conspicuous. Its abundant, tenacious blooms—a dazzling scarlet-crimson—dominate every landscape where planted. Especially recommended for large plantings of solid red. 3½ to 4 feet.

Queen Charlotte. A bed of this admirable Canna makes a gorgeous display; the wide, ragged band of gold contrasting sharply with the carmine flushed center of scarlet. Large headed and prolific. 3½ feet.

Souv. de Antoine Crozy. Very brilliant and attractive, one of the showiest in our collection. Rich crimson-scarlet, bordered widely with golden-yellow. 3½ feet.

The Express. Foliage wide spreading and low, about 2 to 2½ feet high, literally crowned with massive flat heads of bloom. Color, rich vermilion.

Gladioli.

Venus. The softest and daintiest blossom that ever crowned a Canna plant. Warm rosy pink of waxen texture, with irregularly mottled border of creamy-yellow. The green foliage is clean and brilliant. 3½ feet.

DARK FOLIAGE CANNAS.

This section of our Canna department is rich in high coloring. The foliage represents all dark shades of bronze, red, maroon, chocolate and plum, besides being gorgeous with bloom.

Black Beauty. Of majestic beauty. The leaves are from 2 to 2½ feet in length, with coarsely crimpled edges, stiffly erect and artistically arranged; a heavy claret-maroon, shimmering with the bronze-black lustre of changeable silk. 5 to 6 feet.

David Harum. Foliage is dark glossy bronze and plum; flowers borne freely in loose trusses, in color orange-scarlet spotted vermilion, with conspicuously protruding pistil of amber. 3 to 3½ feet.

Egandale. A very showy and popular dark chocolate-bronze, flowering profusely in shapely spikes of cherry-red. 4½ feet.

King Humbert. Kingly in every attribute. Large, heart-shaped leaves of purple madder brown over bronze, the dark ribs sharply defined, crowned with immense heads of orchid-like flowers. Individual petals measure two to two and one-half inches across; color, velvety orange-scarlet flecked carmine, rose-tinted at margin and base. A combination of leaf and blossom incomparably beautiful. 4 to 4½ feet.

GIANT ORCHID-FLOWERED OR ITALIAN CANNAS

A distinct race of Cannas noted for the immense size of their orchid-like flowers, often five to six inches across. All of these varieties have glossy green leaves.

Burbank. A thrifty plant, sending up many stems surmounted by close clinging flowers of lemon-yellow, their gracefully opening throats revealing a thick spattering of bright scarlet. 6 feet.

Italia. Great, crinkly petals of clear yellow irregularly overlaid with varied shades of orange-scarlet. Nothing more charming. 5 feet.

Louisiana. Soft, glowing scarlet with orange throat markings. Flower heads are large and gracefully shaped, with extra large petals having that satiny finish characteristic of the orchid-flowered class. Growth is tall and erect, with handsome leaves of dark green, and reddish stalks. 6 feet.

Pennsylvania. Lustrous, wavy petals of the largest size, in which the deepest shades of orange and scarlet are exquisitely blended. Individual petals 2 to 2½ inches wide, make up flowers and trusses of most imposing proportions, the flower stalks rearing their lovely burdens high above the foliage. 6 feet.

Mrs. Kate Gray. This glorious creation, a cross between Mad. Crozy and Italia, is one of the finest Cannas in our lists. Flowers reach the limit in size and quality, and are borne profusely. Color soft orange, delicately shaded with carmine; distinct dotted yellow throat. 6 feet.

Caladium.

CALADIUM—Elephant's Ear

A grand tropical looking plant, a favorite for grouping on the lawn, bordering sub-tropical groups, or banking against buildings with high foundations. In deep, rich soil, frequently watered, they produce enormous leaves, frequently four feet long by three feet wide. Height, 4 to 7 feet.

DAHLIAS.

Dahlias are among the most magnificent flowering plants, producing a profusion of flowers of beautiful form and brilliant colors. They may be had in bloom for three or four months. Their culture is simple and easy. Plant in rich, deep soil, about the first of June, or as soon as danger from frost is past. Plant about three feet apart each way. In dry weather they are greatly benefited by a heavy mulching of leaf rot or short manure.

Wintering. After frost has destroyed the bloom cut the stem off about three inches from the ground, and with a spade lift them from the bed. Expose to sun until well dried, then store in a dry room or cellar, where they will not be reached by frost.

We are prepared to furnish the most popular and best varieties.

GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus are universally admired for their magnificent flowers, which are of the richest colors. To obtain a succession of bloom they should be planted fortnightly, from the first of April to the beginning of June. They will then produce a succession of bloom from July until November. Plant in good, dry, sandy loam, from two to four inches deep, according to size of bulb. In autumn, when the leaves turn yellow, the bulb is sufficiently ripe to take

up. After taking up, they should be sun-dried for a day or two, then put in a dry cellar and kept from the frost.

We have a fine collection of these bulbs, and can furnish the finest sorts in cultivation.

TUBEROSES.

One of the most beautiful summer-flowering plants, producing spikes from two to three feet high, of double, pure waxy-white flowers, delightfully fragrant. May be kept in bloom for a long time by planting from the first of April to the first of June. Very desirable for bouquets or baskets.

FLOWERING BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

CROCUS

Naturalized in the grass, or planted thickly in irregular lines, as a border for taller growing bulbs, or grown in any way whatever, the Crocus is always a cheery and charming little flower. It opens among the first flowers of early spring, while the snow yet lies white on north hillsides, in a cold, dull time, when its bright colors are much appreciated. Blue, White, striped and Yellow.

GALANTHUS - Snowdrop

Nivalis. This, the earliest of spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms. Plant thickly in groups in some sheltered spot, and the flowers will surprise you before the snow is all gone.

HYACINTHS.

The hyacinth is probably the most useful and popular hardy bulb grown. It delights millions of flower lovers throughout the world with its matchless beauty and rare fragrance. Every home could be cheered in winter and every garden glorified in spring with the sweet breath, beautiful colors and buxomly formed trusses of wax-like flowers, for the hyacinth is amenable to the most diverse treatment, endures most severe hardships, and blooms most gratifyingly in winter or spring as desired. It may be grown in pots or glasses, or in the garden. The colors, shades and tints are wonderfully varied. Order by color only.

LILIES.

The lily has always been deservedly a favorite. They are most graceful in lines, delicate in color, and of delightful fragrance. They succeed best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting, they require very little care, and if not disturbed for several years, they will bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

Auratum (Gold Banded). Flowers very large, of a delicate white color, thickly dotted with rich, dark crimson spots, with a bright golden band through the middle of each petal.

Candidum. Large, pure white, fragrant. A handsome and desirable variety.

Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily). Flowers large trumpet shape, with a delightful fragrance. A remarkably free bloomer, valuable for forcing or outdoor planting.

Longiflorum. Large, white, trumpet-shaped, borne in large clusters, very fragrant.

Lancifolium Album. Pure white, a very delicate and beautiful variety.

Lancifolium Rubrum. Exquisite flowers, white and dotted all over with crimson spots; free bloomer.

Dahlias.

LILIES—Continued

Speciosum Album. Very fragrant large flowers, pure white with a green band running through the center of each petal. One of the best.

Speciosum Rubrum. White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful of the Lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Tigrinum (Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots.

NARCISSUS

There are no hardy bulbous plants which have more points of merit than the Narcissus. Perfectly hardy, growing and doing well in almost any and every position, sun or shade, moist or dry. All conditions seem to suit it, and every vacant corner in the garden, amongst the grass, under the trees, etc., could not be used to better advantage than by filling with Narcissus. They are equally desirable for pot culture for winter flowering.

TULIPS

Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the money invested will give a more generous show during early spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. Should be planted in October or November. Order by color.

Spraying Calendar

PLANT.	1st Application.	2nd Application.	3rd Application.	4th Application.	5th Application.
Apple — Canker worm, codling moth, bud moth, scab caterpillar.	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open. Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Paris Green*.	10 to 14 days repeat.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux or weak copper sulphate.
Cherry — Rot, aphis, curculio and slug.	Before buds start use copper sulphate, solution. For aphis Kerosene emulsion.	When fruit has set. Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 12 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.	10 to 12 days later copper sulphate solution weak.	Repeat if necessary.
Currant—Worms, mildew.	As soon as worms are seen. Paris Green.*	If they reappear, repeat adding Bordeaux for mildew.†	If worms still trouble pyrethrum or hellebore.	After fruit is picked, Bordeaux.	
Gooseberry—Mildew, worms.	As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	In 10 to 14 days repeat with both.	10 to 14 days later sulphate of potassium on English varieties.	10 to 14 days later, repeat if necessary.	If mildew persists after crop is gathered, Bordeaux.
Grape — Fleabeetle, fungous disease.	Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution and Paris Green.	When first leaves are half grown. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	As soon as fruit has set repeat.*	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux Mixture if disease is present.	If necessary, very weak copper sulphate solution.
Peach, Apricot—Leafcurl, curculio, mildew and rot.	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.	As soon as fruit has set Bordeaux and Paris Green.	10 to 12 days later repeat.	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	If rot persists use weak copper sulphate solution every 5 to 7 days.
Pear — Leaf blight, scab, psylla and codling moth.	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.	Within a week after blossoms fall Bordeaux and Paris Green.	10 to 12 days later repeat.	10 to 16 days later, Bordeaux.	10 to 16 days later, Bordeaux.
Plum — Black knot, rot, fungous diseases, curculio.	As buds start, copper sulphate solution. Cut out knots and burn.	When fruit has set Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 12 days later repeat.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.	Weak copper sulphate solution, as is necessary.
Quince—Leaf and fruit spot, rot.	Before buds start. copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 12 days later repeat.	10 to 12 days later, Bordeaux.	Bordeaux or copper sulphate solution, as necessary
Raspberry, Blackberry — Anthracnose, rust.	Cut out badly diseased canes. Spray with copper sulphate solution before growth starts.	When new canes are one foot high spray with Bordeaux Mixture.	10 to 14 days later repeat.†	When crop is gathered, remove old canes, thin new ones and spray with Bordeaux Mixture.	
Rose—Black spot, red spider, aphis.	Aphis: Kerosene emulsion.	Black spot. Spray plants once a week with weak copper sulphate.	Red spider: Kerosene emulsion to under side of foliage.	Aphis: Kerosene emulsion.	
Strawberry — Rust.	Just before blossoms open. Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	When fruit has set Bordeaux* or weak copper sulphate solution.	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux, if to be kept longer.		

Special Notes

For **BLACK KNOT** on cherries and plums, cut out and destroy by burning the discarded parts as soon as discovered.

If **RED RUST** appears the entire stools affected should be cut out and burned.

YOUNG PLANTS should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture at the time of the first and third applications to bearing plants.

For **APHIS** on all plants use kerosene emulsion.

EXPLANATION. When an asterisk (*) is used it cautions against spraying with poisons while the plants are in blossom, a dagger (†) indicates that there is danger of making an application within three weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food; while the number of applications recommended will be found desirable, in seasons when the fungi are less troublesome a smaller number may often suffice.

Formulas

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40 to 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slack the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. The liquid is then ready for immediate use but will keep indefinitely. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages, it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture. Use for rots, molds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION

Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water when it is ready for use. This should be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. Use for fungous diseases.

KEROSENE EMULSION

Hard soap, ½ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene and churn with a pump for 5 or 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects, for insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies can also be destroyed with this emulsion.

PARIS GREEN

Paris Green, 1 pound; water 200 gallons. If this mixture is to be used on peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. Paris Green and Bordeaux Mixture can be applied together with perfect safety. Use at the rate of 4 ounces of the arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. Use for insects which chew.

HELLEBORE

Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites, and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. Use for insects which chew. Can also be used dry by dusting on plants.

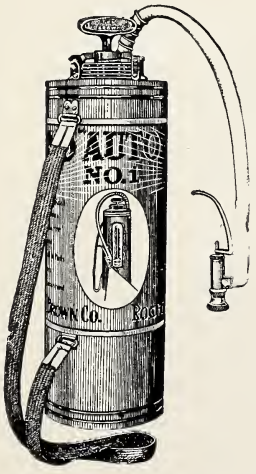
LONDON PURPLE

This is used in the same proportion as Paris Green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with Bordeaux Mixture. The composition of London Purple is exceedingly variable and unless good reason exists for supposing that it contains as much arsenic as Paris Green use latter poison. Do not use London Purple on peach or plum trees unless considerable lime is added. Use for insects which chew.

LIME, SULPHUR, AND SALT

Stone lime, 15 to 30 pounds; flowers of sulphur, 15 pounds; salt, 15 pounds; water, 50 gallons; slack the the lime in a small quantity of hot water, gradually adding and thoroughly stirring in the sulphur. Dilute the mixture with 12 gallons of water and boil in an iron kettle or cook by steam in a covered tank or barrel for one and one-half hours. Then add salt, continuing the boiling for one-half hour more. Fill vessel up with water to the required 50 gallons. Strain, wash through a fine mesh strainer and apply hot. In using an iron kettle, keep the mixture vigorously boiling and thoroughly stirred to prevent caking and burning of materials. Wash, cooked by steam is more easily prepared and better made. Apply wash just as buds begin to swell in the spring. Cover all parts of the tree with a heavy coat of the wash. The wash seems best adapted to orchardists who have not yet learned to use petroleum with safety or are afraid that their trees are beginning to show injury from the oil or will not stand many more applications of it. It is especially recommended for the treatment of peach trees. It is believed that the substitution of one and one-fourth pounds of blue vitriol dissolved in hot water for the salt results in a quicker acting wash. This formula is known as the Oregon Wash. Use for scale and fungous diseases.

Any of the Agricultural Experiment Stations will furnish bulletins so arranged that the grower may see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.



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